

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XIII, No. 28.

Antioch, Illinois Thursday, February 8, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE  
J. J. BURKE, Editor and Prop.

## Announcement.....

HAVING purchased the ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT DRUG STORE from Mr. E. L. Larkin, together with his stock, good-will and fixtures, I wish to announce to the people of Antioch and vicinity that I shall endeavor at all times to keep a full and complete line of drugs, medicines and druggists sundries, and do all in my power to merit your confidence and a share of your patronage. I have had twelve years practical experience as a druggist in Chicago and other places and feel that I am competent to handle anything in the drug line. I shall be pleased to have you call when in the city, and trust that with fair and honest dealing to retain the confidence and patronage of the old friends of the store and enlarge the circle of friendship by the addition of many new found friends.

Sincerely yours, W. T. HILL, Antioch.

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Record of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company, Organized March 12, 1865.

Tenth annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company held at Millburn, June 3, 1865, I. R. Webb in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual and special meetings were read and accepted.

The trustees report received by the secretary as follows: We have issued twenty-eight policies and insured property to the amount of twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

Account of premium notes read \$1,117 25

Read for policies..... 23 75

Paid for issuing policies..... 14 00

To Secretary for printing..... 8 50

To Secretary for charter..... 3 50

Total amount paid out..... \$ 21 00

Leaving balance in treasury..... 1 75

Moved and seconded that the treasurer pay H. Whitney ten dollars for services in getting the charter for the company.

Carried.

The charter was then read by H. Whitney.

Moved and seconded that the said charter be adopted. Carried.

The ayes and nays were called for and the vote taken and registered as follows:

Ayes—I. R. Webb, Geo. Webb, A. Druce, John Murry, John Kenedy, James Adams, Geo. Straag, R. W. Minto, W. H. Hockaday, J. Wedge, James Pollock, R. Smart, Peter Page, G. M. Hastings, Christopher Webb, H. Whitney.

Nays—None.

Moved by H. Whitney that the company have three directors. Motion seconded and carried.

The following officers were then elected:

President—H. Whitney.

Secretary—R. W. Minto.

Treasurer—James Pollock.

Directors—G. M. Hastings, T. D. Whitney, John Murry.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Whitney:

Resolved, That the bye laws of this company be so amended that the limits of the company shall be co-extensive with the limits of the county of Lake excepting incorporated towns, and that there shall be but one insurance agent for the company; also that the bye laws be amended so there shall be one dollar paid for every policy hereafter issued for \$500 or less, and 20 cents on each hundred dollars above that amount. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded that H. Whitney be appointed to draft a copy of bye laws for the company, and a special meeting be called for the same. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. Carried.

W. H. Hockaday, Secretary.

Special meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company met at Millburn, June 24, 1865, pursuant to notice. The secretary being absent Albert Webb was appointed secretary pro tem, and the attendance being so small the meeting adjourned till Saturday, July 8, at this place at 1 o'clock p. m.

H. Whitney, President.

A. Webb, Secretary pro tem.

Adjourned meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company held at Millburn, July 8, 1865, meeting called to order by the president.

On motion George Webb was appointed temporary chairman.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Whitney read the bye laws drawn up by him for this company. Carried.

Mr. Whitney then read the articles presented by him for bye laws of the said company, also the charter of said company. Moved and seconded that the said articles for bye laws be each read and acted upon separately. Carried.

They were then read each article separate and with some slight alterations adopted as the bye laws of the company.

Moved and seconded that all bye laws inconsistent with these be repealed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn. Carried.

R. W. Minto, Secretary.

June 16, 1867. At an adjourned meeting of the Millburn Insurance Company the meeting was called to order by the president. T. D. Whitmore was appointed secretary pro tem.

On motion the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the year 1867:

President—G. M. Hastings.

Secretary—Richard Pantall.

Treasurer—James Pollock.

Directors—Charles Webb, T. D. Whitney, H. W. Humphrey.

Ordered that the directors be authorized to allow the agent one dollar for every policy by him taken.

Ordered that James Pollock's bill of four dollars be allowed.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

T. D. Whitney, Secretary.

To be Continued.

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## THE WORKMAN'S CORNER.

This column will be devoted to the interests of the working man as outlined by our Waukegan correspondent.

By the courtesy of the editor of the News a Waukegan correspondent is permitted a corner of this paper. It will be devoted to the workingman's interests from his (the workingman's) standpoint on all questions in which he is interested, regardless of parties, cliques or religion. Recognizing the fact the laborer is worthy of his hire; that he does not receive this recognition only as he is useful at the time of political primaries, or in governmental statistics, or as he is useful in the several departments of industry. There will be no contending disposition against capital, except when it becomes aggressive as between labor and capital—in other words, a faithful exponent of the laborer's condition, socially, morally and individually. The column will be conducted with a view toward the many interests in which nearly all mortals are interested, and the space allotted alone will limit the scope of these several communications in his interest. It is proposed to recognize the laborer in all and every capacity so far as he is a factor in society, and plead his cause as against political or any other favoritism. If the above proposition shall meet with your approval then our purpose should receive your hearty support.

### A PLEA FOR THE WORKING MAN.

Pursuant to the purpose promised, your attention is called toward an important interest of which you are a factor, viz: the right to secure all the advantage to which you are entitled, socially, morally and politically. You are spoken to, so to write, as an individual member of society, one of the many who produce the wealth of this great nation. It has become a recognized fact, as it has become a necessity, for labor to organize. The history of trade unions in this country dates back for perhaps an hundred years. It is an imported idea and based upon a necessity that intelligent labor experienced to its sorrow under monarchical rule. Reasoning from this standpoint the question arises, are the trades unions as organized adopted fundamentally to the laws governing a people such as we find in the United States of America?

During the discussion between able and eminent statesmen about the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, one important subject came up that called out the best thoughts of such men as Hamilton, Madison and Jay, and that subject was the power of property, i. e., money as we understand it today. It was the purpose of those able men to secure a clause in the constitution whereby this power might be controlled. (See article 1, sec. 8 of the constitution). The reader is referred to these letters or arguments as more convincing proof than anyone else can produce or invent on the subject.

The fact that congress, as well as some of the state legislatures, has failed heretofore in their efforts to control combinations of capital vested in what is known as "trusts" of today, is no sign that this octopus may not be reached in the near future if it proves to be inimical to the interests of the people—by legislation. So much for trusts.

Now for unions. From a political point of view they are as yet not an important factor. The members, individually, are too independent; that is they take sides with political parties regardless of union recommendation or necessities. I will try to point out where a mistake is made on this line before I pass the subject. With reference to what can be accomplished by union, a recent case occurred on the Great Northern railroad that proves its power for good.

The railroad officials required the crews of trains to do the terminal switching. The crews thought this was asking too much and appealed to their union. An order went over the whole system to go out (strike) if it was enforced. As yet it has not been enforced.

At the present time there is a strong demand for a shorter day and excellent arguments advanced in its behalf. In some instances an eight hour day is secured by strong unions in large cities under compulsion. Ten hours is a legal day's work in most states. While there was a long and bitter fight before it became a law, because of the innovation of the universal custom of sun to sun, it is believed that if a united and systematic effort was made by the unions they might succeed. Members of some unions work ten hours, others work nine hours and that by consent. Why not then unite and demand at the hands of your legislators a legal eight hour day which shall apply to all working classes?

The unions in Waukegan are not sufficiently strong to enforce even a nine hour day, and even this was tacitly conceded by the general public at a ratio of wages for a ten hour day. They have no influence over large manufacturing who are requiring ten hours for a day's work, and who also fix the day's wages. The law of supply and

demand may control the price of a day's work indefinitely, but it is within your power to fix the number of hours for a day's labor if you so elect and stand united on the issue.

A flat by a Chicago or any other union cannot fix an eight hour day legally. Uncertainty on this line must continue, and it is doubtful whether the general public will consent to a ten hour day pay for eight or even nine hour day. Then who not try to have eight substituted for ten in the existing statute law and thus make a uniform rule for all classes of working men?

This opportunity is fast approaching and you have it in your power to elect repre-

sentatives for this issue, but you must attend the caucus for delegates if you expect representation in this line. "Make haste slowly" is a sound maxim. One thing at a time is more likely to be accomplished than by attempting too many. It has taken centuries for labor to attain to its present status, and no country is so far advanced on this line as the United States of America. The condition of labor physically is far in advance of fifty years ago, and yet there is much to be desired under present condition. But from first to last the greatest good has been accomplished by peaceful means, not by force. As evidence of this view watch the impending collision between trades unions and the contractors in Chicago.

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# The Sea King.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By CAPTAIN MARRUAT.

## CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The Sea Kings wished to know, in the second place, whether Captain Manly had come to resume his command of the Sea King in her novel career; and whether he would govern them as of old, receiving one-fourth of their gross gains for his share. In that case, they would at once swear obedience to his commands.

Those queries were propounded to Atherton, Morton and the other subaltern officers, by the crew with all due gravity and respect, and with such received by the same. A brief consultation was then held on the quarter deck, in which it was agreed among the officers that the advantages to be gained by Manly's resuming the command would be so great as to justify their losing rank to attain that end, and they all agreed each to decline one grade, Frederick Atherton being first in lieu of captain, and all the others so in rotation.

This being duly settled, Atherton descended to the cabin, where he propounded to Hamilton the questions of the crew; Montgomery, who had been as silent as his friend since the arrival of the Spaniards, and as thoughtful, raised his head quickly and looked in his face inquiringly.

"I will speak with you hereafter, Mr. Montgomery," said Hamilton, bowing low; "first, I must answer these good fellows. You will allow me to do so myself, and in my own words, Captain Atherton? If so, please lead the way."

"I follow you," replied the other, bowing in his turn, and in another moment they stood together on the quarter deck, whereon Manly had so long ruled supremely.

"And so, my lads," he said, in his own clear, heart-billing tones, "and so you think so ill of me, your old captain, as to fancy that under any circumstances I could prove such a land lubber as to unseat my own son; or like an Indian giver, regret my gift, and come back to look after it? Yes, I am sorry, I say, my lads, that you hold this opinion of me, for I must have done something mean or niggardly while I commanded you that you should now believe me niggardly or mean!"

"No, no," from all hands, gradually waxing into a shout—"No, no! Manly—never, never!"

"Be it so! I am glad to hear it. But how to set your hearts at rest forever, the Sea King is none of mine. To you I gave her when I left you, and yours she is, for me; and shall be forever. Are you satisfied now?"

"As, ay! three cheers—" "No, no!" interposed fifty other voices. "We want you to come back to us. We want that you should never leave us more. We want you to be once more our captain."

## CHAPTER XX.

As Manly descended the gun-room companion, followed by Atherton and the other officers, the former said to him some-what abruptly: "You will wish, I am nearly sure, Captain Manly, to have some private conversation with your friend, Mr. Montgomery, before you decide on this very important question, for very important it indeed is; and after that I am very sure you will do us the honor of communicating with us before we are in. They will swear to do anything if you will be their captain; and as for that cruiser in the offing, I don't care a farthing for her. We can tow off here to the westward in the night and get a better offing than she has against the sea breeze rising, and we can go five miles to her four any day."

"How know you that, Atherton?" asked Manly, quickly; "some of these new United States twentys are very fast ships."

"This one is fast," replied Atherton, quietly; "but we can beat her on a wind and off a wind. She carries eighteen twenty-four pound carronades to our sixteen eighteen-pound; what is worse, she has two long eighteens on her fore-castle."

"You seem to know all about her; how?"

"She has chased me twice; and I have fought her once, and had the best of it in both. Her commander, too, has been aboard of us."

"On board of you? How?"

"As our prisoner, or hostage rather, under the guns of the Mora."

"What ship is she, and her commander?"

"The Sparrow Hawk, and Harry Sutherland."

"Harry Sutherland?"

"Yes, captain; your old friend."

"He knows you, then, and the Sea King?"

"Just so surely as I know you, captain."

"This alters and complicates matters."

"As how—for the better or the worse, captain?"

"It is too long to explain now. If he knew you not, all were plain sailing; as it is, I scarce know whether to say better or worse. He owes me some kindness, and I him some reparation. I will think of this; and, Atherton, be sure I will speak to you, and that fully, after I have spoken with Montgomery."

Manly gazed at Montgomery as he entered the cabin with a steadfast and hostile, melancholy eye, and asked, as he signed him to take a seat:

"Do you know the character of the ship on which you are aboard?"

"I can guess at it, at least, Captain Manly, by the ensign I saw flying at its gaff soon after we came on board."

"Ay, indeed!" replied the other, thoughtfully; "that was a blunder. But let me tell you, sir, bad as she may be,

Now listen!"—and eagerly, vehemently, he began the recital of their first boyish rivalry; of his own attempt to rescue the child from the burning house; of his failure; of his bitter disappointment; of Sutherland's arrival and success; of the hatred he conceived against Manly from that moment; of the insult and defiance he then offered him, and of the vengeance he had then resolved to take upon his head.

"Later," continued Montgomery, "the very night that Anna Hamilton refused me for his sake, and told me so, as I was going from her house I met him—ay, him—the preferred above me by that pure angel—descending the steps of Trevor's door, fresh from her company. We met—I reproached, defied, challenged him—we fought—you know the rest! Now, have I cause to hate him?"

Manly paused, and mused deeply before he answered. "I cannot say no! for if he wronged you, he intended, nay, he knew it not. It is all a mystery—on the very night when you two first met, we three first met—on that night, I brought Harry Sutherland on board this ship in which we now sit. On the next day I sent him to Anna's father with commendations, which made him at once one of the family."

"You sent him, Manly?"

"Tush! Manly not me. My name is Hamilton, the brother of her—"

"The man who sloped with Sutherland's mother!" exclaimed Montgomery, starting.

Hamilton glared at him for an instant, clinched his right hand, raised it, as if he would have struck him; but after a pause dashed it against his own breast, saying: "Thou hast said it!"

There was a moment's pause, for both were thus stricken. Hamilton recovered himself first, and continued: "As my certain knowledge they were engaged long before she ever saw you, before she ever heard your name. So you see, he has not wronged you."

"Hal has he not?" replied Montgomery, fiercely; "nor Anna Hamilton, perhaps; why did he not marry her—why?"

"Did he not marry her?"

"Do you not know he did not?"

"Shortly after your duel I sailed for this country, and have returned no more, nor sought for any tidings from a land whence I could hope for no good ones."

"On my recovery, Sutherland had disappeared, no one then knew whether, but it soon appeared that he was ordered to that very ship, the Sparrow Hawk. He had been, with a word, without a farewell letter, without a parting token. Everyone knew that she was in despair. He is incapable of dishonor."

"What is he incapable of? Say, rather, of what is it he is not capable? Hark you! Did you ever hear of a fair girl, Carolina, the daughter of the Governor yonder?" And Montgomery pointed in the direction of the city.

(To be continued.)

## Noisy Fog.

A dear old lady from the country went to London to visit her married daughter, and came back with wonderful experiences.

London did not show its best face to the simple countrywoman. It was enveloped in fog during the first two or three days of her visit, and as her bedroom looked out upon the railway, she was troubled by the very necessary noise of the fog signal. She came down to breakfast after her first restless night, and anxiously inquired the cause of the strange hanging she had heard so often during the hours of darkness.

"Oh, that was due to the fog," explained her son-in-law, and as she asked no further question he let the subject drop.

Her visit over, the good woman returned to the country, full of the wonderful sights and sounds of London life.

"Did you see a Linnen fog, granny?" asked one of her listeners, as granny expatiated on the strangeness of the great city.

"Ay, that I did," replied granny; "and I heard 'un, too!"

"Heard 'un, granny?" exclaimed another listener. "How didst hear a fog?"

"Why," answered the old lady, in perfect sincerity, "Linnen fog balut like ours. Every now and then it goes off wif a rare bang."

## Carrying Money.

It is interesting to note the various methods in which men of different nationalities carry their worldly wealth. The Englishman carries gold, silver and copper all loose in his trousers' pocket, pulls out a handful of the mixture in an opulent way, and selects the coin he needs.

The American carries his "wad of bills" in a long, narrow pocketbook, in which the greenbacks lie flat. The Frenchman makes use of a leather purse with no distinguishing characteristics. The German uses one gaily embroidered in silks by the fair hands of some Lotchen.

The half-civilized capitalist from some remote South American city carries his dollars in a belt with cunningly devised pockets to baffle the gentlemen with the light fingers. Some of these belts are very expensive. The Italian of the poorer classes ties up his little fortune in a gaily colored handkerchief secured with many knots, which he secretes in some mysterious manner about his clothes.

A similar course has charms for the Spaniard, while the lower class Russian exhibits a preference for his boots or the lining of his clothes as a hiding-place for his savings.

## Another View of It.

"I don't see how she can marry a man with so little principle."

"Oh, I don't know. She says he has enough so they can live luxuriously on the interest."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## War Funds, from Soap.

A firm of English soapmakers which gives a halfpenny to the Transvaal war fund for every cake of soap has already sent in £1,000 to the fund.

Don't seek to know too much. That was where Mother Eve made her great mistake.

How angry it makes a man to see any one he hates feel good-natured!

## POLLY'S VALENTINE.



Polly by the oven novel:  
Moses, thinking no one night;  
O to catch the dainty jewel—  
Kiss her on the side.

Very cautiously and still I  
Tip-toe, making not a sign,  
And I hear—'I wonder will I  
Get a valentine?"

Faith, she's sure to have one proffered!  
What will wistful Polly say?  
Will she scorn his heart if offered  
On the good Saint's day?  
—Detroit Free Press.

## Grandma's Valentine.

THE postman! the postman!" cried Dorothy, dancing excitedly about the nursery. "He is coming here; I hear his whistle! Oh, how I long to see him! I long to see if he has brought any valentines?"

"Not with your cold, dearie," said nurse, shaking her head, and so Dorothy had to be content with peering over the stairs, while Donald clattered down and came back again with his hands full of envelopes, large and small.

"One, free, six for me!" he panted, "and one, free, seven for Dorothy!" And how happily the children were as they tore open the envelopes and explained the pretty cards and verses which they contained. And then Sister Nell came in to show them her valentine, a great bunch of beautiful roses, and when Dorothy asked her if she could guess who had sent them (for guessing is half the fun on St. Valentine's day), she grew quite red and said: "Why, no; of course she couldn't; how should she?"

And just then dear grandma came in to see what the children were making such a racket about. And, of course, they showed her their valentines, and Nell plucked one of her most beautiful roses on grandma's black dress; and then, quite unexpectedly, Dorothy looked up into the sweet, placid old face, and asked, gravely: "Grandma, did you ever get a valentine?"

Grandma did not reply for a moment, and then she stopped and kissed Dorothy on the forehead, and something very bright and glistening fell among the brown curls. "Yes, dear," said grandma, softly, "lots of them, but I had one which I think I must tell you about some time."

"Oh, tell us now," cried all the children at once, and Nell, who had been placing her valentine in a vase of water, joined in the general coaxing.

"Nell," said grandma, "if you really want to hear I will tell you about it, but wait a moment; I can show you my valentine."

She left the room, and she was gone so long that the children had time to wonder what grandma's valentine could be, and they were all gathered around the chair, with eager, expectant faces, when she returned. She carried in her hand a small, old-fashioned work box, whose cover, once bright and gay, was worn and faded now. She smiled into the upturned faces as she resumed her place among the children, but there were tears in her eyes as she said:

"Now, children, I will show you my valentine, but, first, I must tell you part of the story. And I must also explain that when I was young people made their own valentines, and although they may not have been as pretty as the modern ones, perhaps, yet, I think they were a great deal nicer, because, you see, nobody would take the trouble to make a valentine unless it were to send to somebody who was very fond of indeed. But Donald is growing impatient for the story! When I was a young girl I lived in a dear old country town, which some of you have seen. My father and mother both died when I was a very little child, and so I lived with my grandparents, and very kind and good they were to me, and I loved them very dearly. Nevertheless, they were very old, and, somehow, they seemed to have quite forgotten how it felt to be young and full of life, and grandma did not understand why I was not always content to sit quietly in the house, reading or sewing all day, when all my young friends were out skating or sleighing. If it were winter, or pickenicking or towing on the river if it were summer. The old people had one amusement, however, of which they never wearied, especially in the long winter evenings, they dearly loved a rubber of whist. I could play, too, and any of my young friends who would consent to make up a game by taking a hand was always a welcome guest. I think your friend Benjamin (Worrell) is a very fine young man, grandma would say, and then he was sure to add, 'He plays an excellent game; a little reckless, perhaps, at times, but he has a good head.' Once I repeated this praise to Ben—"

"Why, that was grandma's name," interrupted Dorothy. "I remember—Col. Benjamin Worrell, it says so under his picture in the library."

"Yes," said grandma, smiling, "he was your grandfather; but he did not seem much like a grandfather then. He was very tall and straight, with flashing blue eyes and dark, curling hair, and he had a fine way of throwing back his head when he talked. People used to call him 'Handsome Ben,' which annoyed him very much, but when I told him what grandma had said he was quite pleased. 'But what a hypocrite I must be,' Kate, he said, laughing, 'to make the dear old gentleman think that I come here just

to play whist, when my real reason for coming is to see you.' Your grandfather was always holding a young man," said grandma, apologetically.

"Well, your grandfather used to come, evening after evening, and he played long games of whist with the old people, but he used somehow to get in a little talk about our own affairs, although we seldom had a chance to see each other alone. And then the 14th of February came around, and I had scores of valentines, and great sport it was, for each young man had to deliver his own, and it was no easy task to do this without being seen, which would have spoiled the fun. Well, just toward dusk, I happened to be looking from an upper window, and I saw a tall figure creeping along by the garden wall. He had his hat drawn well down over his face, but I caught just a glimpse of a dark mustache, and I assure you, my dears, it was all I could do to behave with becoming dignity, when Sophie, our old colored servant, came upstairs with a square envelope addressed to me."

"Oh, I know!" cried Dorothy, clapping her hands. "It was grandma's valentine!"

"Yes," said grandma, "and here it is," and she drew from the box an old-fashioned envelope addressed in faded ink and in an elaborately disguised hand, to "Miss Katharine Onderdonk."

She handed the envelope to Nell, who, almost reverently, drew forth the valentine. It was a playing card, the queen of hearts, and over the back had been neatly pasted a sheet of white paper, on which were written the following lines:

"My Kate is surely Queen of Hearts,  
"Oh, I will swear she's queen of the pack.  
Let's play a game where Love is trumps;  
Sweet Kate, will be my valentine."

The children all declared the poetry to be very beautiful.

"But grandma," cried Donald and Dorothy together, "what is that queer round hole right through the middle of the card?"

"Sure enough, there was a hole which had pierced card and envelope just as the children had said."

"Walk a moment," said grandma, "we are coming to that. It was a very serious affair. Valentine's day that your grandfather spoke to my grandfather about making me his wife, and grandma was very much surprised, although our love-making had been going on for some months right under his eyes. And he hesitated a good deal, but finally, as there was no real objection, he gave his consent."

Grandma paused here for a few moments, thinking, I suppose, of those dear, happy days, now so long past; and the children had to remind her that they were waiting for the rest of the story.

"It was just after that," continued grandma, "that Ben had to go away on business for a few weeks, and he begged me to have a picture made of myself to give him on his return. I dearly loved to please him in these days, and shortly after he had started on his journey, I wrapped the valentine he had sent me very carefully in several thicknesses of paper, so that he would think it contained the stiff case of daguerreotype, and sent it to him by mail. Meanwhile I had a fine picture made for him with which to surprise him on his return, but he would not give me back my valentine. Do you think, he said, laughing, 'What am I going to return the first present you ever gave me? No, indeed! though I did make it myself.' And he declared that he should always carry it next his heart."

"Well, the following spring we were married, and then we began our hut-building. Ben planned the house himself, and I went with him to Boston to select the furniture. It was while we were there that we heard the news that made our heart stand still."

"Fort Sumter had been fired upon! We read the announcement in the paper, with white faces, and Ben kept saying all day, 'Oh, Kate! this is too terrible! I never thought it would come to this! We went home with sad hearts, in spite of our carload of household treasures, for those were days when private joys and sorrows seemed as nothing in view of the danger which threatened the whole country. The Governor of our State had ordered the State troops, and the militia as well, to be in readiness; and Ben mustered quite a company of his friends (the finest and bravest young men in town), and they drilled night and day to be in readiness for the call. And I encouraged him in this work, God knows, with what a sinking heart, but Ben never suspected that I was half a coward. Your dear mother was a tiny baby then, and I used often to sing her to sleep with patriotic airs to keep up my own courage. And then at last it came—the call for troops—we were expecting it; but, oh! how weak I was when I heard Ben's voice shouting upstairs, 'Kate, Kate, the President has sent for us!'"

"I was putting baby to sleep (your mother, you know, dears), and I knelt by her cradle just one moment, praying for strength. And it came, for when Ben entered the room I was able to smile quite bravely and to help him pack his knapsack, for they were to start that very night."

Grandma paused here for a moment, but no one spoke, and she went on in a low voice:

"How well I remember that night! It was raining, and very cold and damp; but every mother and sister and wife and sweetheart in town were at the station to see them off. Most of the women were crying bitterly, but I could not shed a tear, and when Ben took me in his arms to say good-by his lips moved, but he could not utter a word, and I could hear the beating of his heart. As the train pushed out there were shouts and cheers, of course, to keep up the courage of the men, and somebody shouted, 'Three cheers for Captain Worrell!' and the crowd took it up with a will. And then I looked up and saw my husband for the last time on this earth. He had climbed on top of the rear car and was raising his cap to the crowd (they were all lifelong friends), his own face was convulsed for a moment, and then he tried to smile, and pointed upward, when he saw me raise my head (with anguish written all over my face, I suppose), meaning, I suppose, that we were in God's hands. And then the train was swallowed up in the mist."

Again she paused, and again no one spoke.

"I heard from him many times after that," she continued. "Sometimes not for months, and then a whole batch of letters would come at once—always bright and cheerful, those letters, and full of little incidents and anecdotes which he thought might amuse and interest me, seldom a word of his own privations and even sufferings. I do not

know how we women endured the long strain of that waiting for news. If it had not been that your mother was such a very young infant, I believe I would have followed my husband as some wives did, preferring anything to the terrible suspense of waiting quietly at home."

And then the dreadful slaughter began. "But my children must wait until you are older to hear about that."

"One day I was walking restlessly up and down the piazza of my little home, my baby in my arms, trying to put her to sleep as best I could without a lullaby (for I could no longer sing), when a soldier came up the path leading to the house. I knew him well, although he was greatly changed, for he was a neighbor and had been in Ben's company. I knew at once that he was the bearer of bad news, and as he approached nearer I could not speak, but just held out my hand. He laid a small package in it, saying, 'God bless you!'—and that was the last I knew for many hours. When I came to myself I still held the package in my hand, and when I had the courage to open it, the first thing that I saw was my valentine, love as you have seen, by the bullet which had pierced one of the bravest hearts, that ever shed its life blood for our country."

There was silence when grandma had finished speaking. Sister Nell was crying, and Donald whispered:

"I say, Dorothy, let's put away our valentines until to-morrow."—Georgia Custer in New York Ledger.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COUSIN.

Lives in Pennsylvania and Bears the Same Name as the Martyr.

In Churchtown, Lancaster County, Pa., a cousin of President Lincoln still lives. He is also named Abraham Lincoln and is now 90 years old.

In general appearance, Mr. Lincoln is not unlike his distinguished relative, having the same large, erect, gaunt form and high cheek bones. Mr. Lincoln is a farmer and owns an estate, White Hall, near Berks County line.

He never saw President Lincoln, but he corresponded with him when the latter was in the White House.

In the same region of Pennsylvania, a few miles from Reading, is the ancient home of the forefathers of President Lincoln. The house was built by Mordecai Lincoln 100 years ago and is still well preserved. Not far distant is the house in which Daniel Boone was born. Living within halting distance of these two places, before both the Lincolns and Boones moved southward to Virginia and thence to Kentucky, where the future President was born, was the Hanks family, from which sprang Nancy Hanks, the mother of the President.

In 1760, at the same time when the Boones and the Hankses set off from the same neighborhood for the South,

Mordecai Lincoln's son John moved with his family to the Shenandoah valley, Rockingham County, Va. From there his son Abraham came to Kentucky in 1782, and was killed by the Indians, leaving three sons, of whom Thomas, the youngest, was father of the President. Nancy Hanks, the wife of Thomas Lincoln, and the mother of the President, was a descendant, a granddaughter, of that John Hanks who left Berks County in 1760.

ANCIENT HOME OF THE LINCOLNS.

Would Consent to Be Swindled Rather than Contest a Fee.

The fee which Lincoln received in the McCormick case, including the retainer, which was \$500—the largest retainer ever received by Lincoln—amounted to nearly \$2,000. Except the sum paid him by the Illinois Central Railroad, it was probably the largest fee he ever received. The two sums came to him about the same time, and undoubtedly helped to tide over the rather unfruitful period, from a financial standpoint, which followed—the period of his contest with Douglas for the Senate.

Lincoln never made money. From 1830 to 1860 his income averaged from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. In the forties it was considerably less. The fee-book of Lincoln & Herndon for 1847 shows total earnings of only \$1,500. The largest fee entered was one of \$100. There are several of \$50, a number of \$20, more of \$10, still more of \$5, and a few of \$3.

If a fee were not paid, Lincoln did not believe in suing for it. Mr. Herndon says that he would consent to be swindled before he would contest a fee. The case of the Illinois Central Railroad, however, was an exception to this rule. He was careless in accounts, never entering anything on the book. When a fee was paid to him he simply divided the money into two parts, one of which he put into his pocket, and the other into an envelope which he labeled "Herndon's half."

Drawing Down the Decade.

At the very outset of the war, sundry wise men from New York urged Mr. Lincoln to keep away Confederate armies from Washington by naval attacks upon Southern seaports. It reminded him, he said, of a New Salem, Ill., girl who was troubled with a "hanging in her head," for which there seemed to be no remedy, but a neighbor promised a cure if they would "make a plaster of pulvin tines and apply to her feet, and draw the singing down."

April 11, 1862, elected captain for service in the 103d regt. of foot.

April 15, 1861, issued a call for 75,000 three months' militiamen.

April 11, 1865, delivered his last speech on public affairs.

April 16, 1865, died from the effect of the assassin's weapon.

Another Lincoln Story.

Of Lincoln a tale is extant and believable that when he was informed of Stanton's referring to him as a "d—l fool," he replied: "Mr. Stanton says so; there must be something in it. He's generally right."







# The Sea King.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By CAPTAIN MARRUAT.

## CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The Sea Kings wished to know, in the second place, whether Captain Manly had come to resume his command of the Sea King in her new career; and whether he would govern them as of old, receiving one-fourth of their gross gains for his share. In that case, they would at once swear obedience to his commands.

These queries were pronounced by Athley, Morton and the other subaltern officers, by the crew with all due gravity and respect, and with such received by the same. A brief consultation was then held on the quarter deck, in which it was agreed among the officers that the advantages to be gained by Manly's resuming the command would be so great as to justify their losing rank to attain it.

Manly, however, declined to decline one grade, Frederick Athley to be first lieutenant of captain, and all the others so in rotation.

This being duly settled, Athley descended to the cabin, where he propounded to Hamilton the questions of the crew; Montgomery, who had been as silent as his friend since the arrival of the Spaniards, and as thoughtful, raised his hand quickly and looked in his face inquiringly.

"I will speak with you hereafter, Mr. Montgomery," said Hamilton, bowing low; "first, I must answer these good fellows. You will allow me to do so myself, and in my own words, Captain Athley? If so, please lead the way."

"I follow you," replied the other, bowing in his turn, and in another moment they stood together on the quarter deck, whereon Manly had so long ruled supremely.

"And so, my lads," he said, in his own clear, heart-filling tones, "and so you think so of me, your old captain, as to fancy that under any circumstances I could prove such a land lubber as to un- say my say, or like an Indian giver, regret my own gift, and come back to look after it? I am sorry, I say, my lads, that you hold this opinion of me, for I must have done something mean or niggardly while I commanded you that you should now believe me niggardly or mean!"

"No, no," from all hands, gradually waxing into a shout—"No, no! Manly—never, never!"

"Be it so, I am glad to hear it. But now to set your hearts at rest forever, the Sea King is none of mine. To you I gave her when I left you, and yours she is, for me, and shall be forever. Are you satisfied now?"

"Ay, ay! three cheers—" "No, no!" interposed fifty other voices. "We want you to come back to us. We want that you should never leave us more. We want you to be once more our captain."

## CHAPTER XX.

As Manly descended the gun-room companion, followed by Athley and the other officers, the former said to him some- what abruptly: "You will wish, I am sure, Captain Manly, to have some private conversation with your friend, Mr. Montgomery, before you decide on this very important question, for very important it indeed is; and after that I am very sure you will do us the honor of communicating with us before you divulge your intentions to the crew. There are some of us," he added in a very low tone, "who are not easy at the position we now hold and who voted against the course we are pursuing. We all marked what you said about being captain in earnest and were glad to hear you say so; for we see in it a chance of getting clear of this accursed traffic we are in. They will swear to do anything if you will be their captain; and as for that cruiser in the offing, I don't care a farthing for her. We can tow off here to the westward in the night and get a better offing than she has against the sea breeze rising, and we can go five miles to her four any day."

"How know you that, Athley?" asked Manly, quickly; "some of these United States twentys are very fast ships."

"This one is fast," replied Athley, quietly; "but we can beat her on a wind and off a wind. She carries eighteen twenty-four pound carronades to our sixteen eighteen; but that is worse, she has two long eighteen on her fore-castle."

"You seem to know all about her; how?"

"She has chased me twice; and I have fought her once, and had the best of it in both. Her commander, too, has been aboard of us."

"As our prisoner, or hostage rather, under the guns of the Moro?"

"What ship is she, and her commander?"

"The Sparrow Hawk, and Harry Sutherland."

"Harry Sutherland?"

"Yes, captain; your old friend."

"He knows you, then, and the Sea King?"

"Just so surely as I know you, captain."

"This alters and complicates matters."

"As how—for the better or the worse, captain?"

"It is too long to explain now. If he knew you not, all were plain sailing; as it is, I scarce know whether to say better or worse. He owes me some kindness, and I him some reparation. I will think of this; and Athley, be sure you will speak to you, and that fully, after I have spoken with Montgomery."

Manly gazed at Montgomery as he entered the cabin with a steadfast and half-melancholy eye, and asked, as he signed him to take a seat:

"Do you know the character of the ship on which you are aboard?"

"I can guess at it, at least, Captain Manly," by the design I saw lying at its feet soon after we came on board."

"Ay, indeed," replied the other, thoughtfully, "that was a blunder. But let me tell you, sir, bad as she may be,

she has never sailed or fought under that ensign yet—whatever she may do hereafter."

"Indeed? What is she, then?"

"She was the finest privateer that ever floated, and I was her commander. She was the Sea King, known half the world over. She is now the Santa Maria, African trader, slaver, rover, what you will."

"And if you take command of her, as I have heard you asked to do, may I inquire under what flag and what commission she is to sail?"

"You may, if you answer me one question."

"Ask it."

"Do you intend to remain on board of us?"

"I do."

"She is to sail under my flag, and under a roving commission."

"In other words, to become a pirate?"

"You have said it."

"We are friends, Manly, are we not? You have saved my life; we have fought side by side, in the same good cause; we are here together, fugitives from a certain and cruel fate at the hands of those dastardly dogs on board this ship through your agency—so that in fact you have a second time saved my life—we are friends, are we not?"

"So far we are, and it shall not be my fault if we continue not so."

"Tell me, then, Captain Manly, what can induce you, you whose great deeds and great glory have never yet been disgraced by any act of darkness, you whose name in our country would be hailed with delight from one end of the Union to the other as the bravest of the sons of liberty, the tamer of the insolent Red Cross—you, whose recent deeds here would but add to the luster of your reputation at home—what can induce you, short of madness, to accept the office of a chief of buccaneers, a captain of butchers, robbers and assassins?"

"Let me reply by another question: What can induce you, whose position is at least as enviable as my own at home, to accept the office, not of a chief, but of a private buccaneer?"

Montgomery gazed wistfully, as if in doubt, before he made answer.

"My question first—yours afterward. What can induce you to become captain?"

"It is the very same I have been asking myself these two hours. I give you no answer, unless it be that I have given myself—Faith, I don't know!"

"Can you avoid it, captain?"

"What should hinder?"

"If we go ashore there," replied Montgomery, pointing to Tampico, "we shall be shot in the back by the Spaniards as traitors, rebels, I care not what. If we go on board yonder, we shall be strung up by the neck to the yard-arm, as coming from on board a notorious pirate."

"Not quite so fast. The captains of American men-of-war know as well as any other men in the world the virtues of 'any port in a storm,' and I doubt not the commander of your tight schooner would go on board a buccaneer himself to avoid being shot in the back. No, no; there is no talk about hanging. If you and I were to jump into the dipper, how long would it take us to pull with this obdurate you cruiser?"

"An hour at most."

"At most. Well, we have been fighting for Morelos and liberty—our uniforms vouch for us—every American knows Morelos; every American loves liberty. We are fugitives from a cowardly and cruel enemy, seeking the protection of our own flag—why shall we refuse it to us?"

"Will they let you have a boat hence for such a purpose, Captain Manly?"

"They will, sir. Why not?"

"Will they not fear betrayal, sir?"

"No, man, sir, ever feared betrayal at my hands who knew me, and these men know me to their hearts' cores. Besides, they fear nothing. If they fight that cruiser it will be for fun. They can escape from her as easily as I now speak it. I leave them they will escape her."

"Then, to return to my old question, why will you leave them?"

"And again I will answer by another question, why shall we not leave them?"

"I cannot."

"And wherefore?"

"Montgomery was silent."

"I answered your question, Montgomery, under an implied promise. Now I ask mine. What can induce you to become a buccaneer?"

"It will be long to tell."

"We have the night before us, and I ask you, in your own words, are we not friends?"

"We are," replied Montgomery, cordially, shaking his offered hand; "and you have a right to ask it and I will answer; but first, do you know who commands you cruiser?"

"I do. Harry Sutherland."

"Even so. Do you know the man? I mean personally."

"I do," answered Manly, gloomily, "and owe him a deep debt."

"Do you—do you? I also. Manly, on your life, what debt? What sort of debt, I mean?"

"Of penitence," answered the other, "and deepest reparation."

"And I of the deepest, direst, deadliest vengeance. I cannot receive his protection; rather had I be shot, coward-like, in the back by the Spaniard. I cannot breathe the same air with him; it would sully me. I cannot eat the bread of his hospitality; it would choke me. Better disgrace, infamy, death on the gibbet—"

"Ah! I remember," replied Manly, interrupting him, but in a meditative rather than an abrupt manner—"I remember. You fought him and he pinked you. But you are not the fellow to bear a grudge for that. Now, answer me, why do you so hate this Sutherland?"

"Because throughout my life he has crossed me, thwarted me, conquered me, in the paths of fame, of love, of vengeance, my star has ever paled before his."

Now listen!—and eagerly, vehemently, he began the recital of their first boyish rivalry; of his own attempt to rescue the child from the burning house; of his failure; of his bitter disappointment; of Sutherland's arrival and success; of the hatred he conceived against him from that moment; of the insult and defiance he then offered him, and of the vengeance he had then resolved to take upon his head.

"Later," continued Montgomery, "the very night that Anna Hamilton refused me for his sake, and told me so, as I was going from her house I met him—ay, him—the preferred above me by that pure angel—descending the steps of Trevor's door, fresh from her company. We met—I reproached, defied, challenged him—we fought—you know the rest! Now, have I cause to hate him?"

"Manly paused, and mused deeply before he answered. 'I cannot say ay,' he replied, at last. 'I cannot say no! for if he wronged you, he wronged me. I knew it not. It is all a mystery—on the very night when you two first met, we three first met—on that night, I brought Harry Sutherland on board this ship in which we now sit. On the next day I sent him to Anna's father with commendations, which made him at once one of the family.'

"You sent him, Manly?"

"You sent him, Manly? My name is Hamilton, the brother of him—ay, him—the man who eloped with Sutherland's mother!" exclaimed Montgomery, starting.

Hamilton glared at him for an instant, clinched his right hand, raised it, as if he would have struck him; but after a pause dashed it against his own breast, saying: "You hast said it!"

"There was a moment's pause, for both were thunder-stricken. Hamilton recovered himself first, and continued: 'To my certain knowledge they were engaged long before she ever saw you, before she ever heard your name. So you see, he has not wronged you.'

"'Hail has he not?' replied Montgomery, fiercely; 'nor Anna Hamilton, perhaps; why did he not marry her—why?'

"'Do you not know he did not?'

"'Shortly after your duel I sailed for this country, and have returned no more, nor sought for any tidings from a land whence I could hope for no good ones.'

"'On my recovery Sutherland had disappeared, no one then knew whither, but it soon appeared that he was ordered to that very ship, the Sparrow Hawk. He had left Anna, without a parting token. Everyone knew that she was in despair. 'He is incapable of dishonor.'

"'Is he incapable of it? Say, rather, of what is he not? Is he not capable? Hark you! Did you ever hear of a fair girl, Carotta, the daughter of the Governor yonder? And Montgomery pointed in the direction of the city.

## (To be continued.)

### Noisy Fog.

A dear old lady from the country went to London to visit her married daughter, and came back with wonderful experiences.

London did not show its best face to the simple countrywoman. It was enveloped in fog during the first two or three days of her visit, and as her bedroom looked out upon the railway, she was troubled by the very necessary noise of the fog signal. She came down to breakfast after her first restless night, and anxiously inquired the cause of the strange banging she had heard so often during the hours of darkness.

"Oh, that was due to the fog," explained her son-in-law, and as she asked no further question he let the subject drop.

Her visit over, the good woman returned to the country, full of the wonderful sights and sounds of London life.

"Did you see a Londen fog, granny?" asked one of her listeners, as granny expatiated on the strangeness of the great city.

"Ay, that I did," replied granny, "and I heard 'un, too!"

"Heard 'un, granny?" exclaimed another listener. "How didst hear a fog?"

"Why," answered the old lady, in perfect sincerity, "Londen fog balnt like ours. Every now and then it goes off w' a fare bang."

### Carrying Money.

It is interesting to note the various methods in which men of different nationalities carry their worldly wealth. The Englishman carries gold, silver and copper all loose in his trousers' pocket, pulls out a handful of the mixture in an opulent way, and selects the coin he needs.

The American carries his "wad of bills" in a long, narrow pocketbook, in which the greenbacks lie flat. The Frenchman makes use of a leather purse with no distinguishing characteristics. The German uses one gaily embroidered in silks by the fair hands of some Lottechen.

The half-civilized capitalist from some remote South American city carries his dollars in a belt with cunningly devised pockets to baffle the gentlemen with the light fingers. Some of these belts are very expensive. The Italian of the poorer classes ties up his little fortune in a gaily colored handkerchief secured with many knots, which he secretes in some mysterious manner about his clothes.

A similar course has charms for the Spaniard, while the lower class Russian exhibits a preference for his boots or the lining of his clothes as a hiding-place for his savings.

### Another View of It.

"I don't see how she can marry a man with so little principle."

"Oh, I don't know. She says he has enough so they can live luxuriously on the interest!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

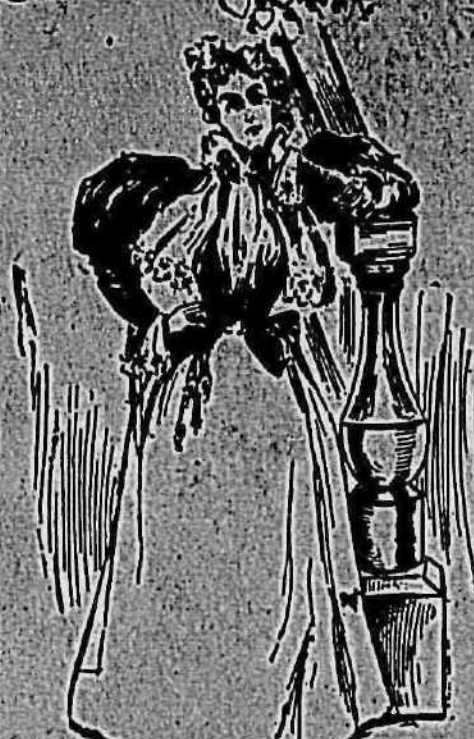
### War Funds from Soap.

A firm of English soapmakers which gives a halfpenny to the Transvaal war fund for every cake of soap has already sent in £1,000 to the fund.

Don't seek to know too much. That was where Mother Eve made her great mistake.

How angry it makes a man to see any one he hates feel good-natured!

## POLLY'S VALENTINE.



Polly by the caken novel; Moses, thinking no one nigh; O to catch the dainty Jewel— Kiss her on the eye.

Very cautiously and still I Tip-toe, making not a sign, And I hear—"I wonder will I Get a valentine?"

Faith, she's sure to have one proffered! What will wistome Polly say? Will she scorn my heart if offered On a good saint's day?

—Detroit Free Press.

## Grandma's Valentine.

THE postman! the postman!" cried Dorothy, dancing excitedly about the nursery. "He is coming here; I hear his whistle. Oh, hurry, please, may I go down and see if he has brought any valentines?"

"Not with your cold, dearie," said nurse, shaking her head, and so Dorothy had to be content with peering over the stairs, while Donald clattered down and came back again with his hands full of envelopes, large and small.

"One, free, six for me!" he panted, "and one, free, seven for Dorothy!" And how happy the children were as they tore open the envelopes and explained the pretty cards and verses which they contained. And then Sister Nell came in to show them her valentine, a great bunch of beautiful roses, and when Dorothy asked her if she could guess who had sent them (for guessing is half the fun on St. Valentine's day), she grew quite red, and said: "Why, no; of course I can't tell."

And just then dear grandma came in to see what the children were making such a racket about. And, of course, they showed her their valentines, and Nell placed one of her most beautiful roses on grandma's black dress; and then, quite unexpectedly, Dorothy looked up into the sweet, placid old face, and asked, gravely: "Grandma, did you ever get a valentine?"

"She left the room, and she was gone so long that the children had time to wonder greatly what grandma's valentine could be, and they were all gathered around the chair, with eager, expectant faces, when she returned. She carried in her hand a small, old-fashioned work box, whose covering, once bright and gay, was worn and faded now. She smiled into the upturned faces as she resumed her place among the children, but there were tears in her eyes as she said:

"Now, children, I must show you my valentine, but, first, I must tell you part of the story. And I must also explain that when I was young people made their valentines in a different way. They had not been as pretty as the modern ones, perhaps, yet, I think they were a great deal nicer, because, you see, nobody would take the trouble to make a valentine unless it were to send to somebody that one was very fond of indeed. But Donald is growing impatient for the story! When I was a young girl I lived in a dear old country town, which some of you have seen. My father and mother both died when I was a very little child, and so I lived with my grandparents, and very kind and good they were to me, and I loved them very dearly. Nevertheless, they were very old, and, somehow, they seemed to have quite forgotten how it felt to be young and full of life, and grandma did not understand why I was not always content to sit quietly in the house, reading or sewing all day, when all my young friends were out skating or sleighing. If it were winter, or plinking or rowing on the river it it were summer. The old people had one amusement, however, of which they never wearied, especially in the long winter evenings; they dearly loved a rubber of whist! I could play, too, and any of my young friends who would consent to make up a game by taking a hand was always a welcome guest. I think my friend Benjamin Worrell is a very fine young man, grand as would cry, and then he was sure to add, 'He plays an excellent game; a little reckless, perhaps, at times, but he has a good head.' Once I repeated this praise to Ben—"

"Why, that was grandpa's name," interrupted Dorothy. "I remember—Col. Benjamin Worrell! It says so under his picture in the library."

"Yes," said grandma, smiling, "he was your grandfather; but he did not seem much like a grandfather then. He was very tall and straight, with flashing black eyes and dark, curling hair, and he had a fine way of throwing back his head when he talked. People used to call him 'Handsome Ben,' which annoyed him very much, but when I told him what grandma had said he was quite pleased. 'But what a hypocrite I must be,' Kate," he said, laughing, "to make the dear old gentleman think that I come here just to play whist, when my real reason for coming is to see you! Your grandfather was always holding a young man," said grandma, and I believe I would have followed my husband as some wives did, preferring anything to the terrible suspense of waiting quietly at home."

"And then the dreadful suspense began. But you, children, must wait until you are older to hear about that."

"One day I was walking restlessly up and down the piazza of my little home, my baby in my arms, trying to put her to sleep as best I could without annoying her. (For I could no longer sing, when a soldier came up the path leading to the house. I knew him well, although he was greatly changed, for he was a neighbor and had been in Ben's company. I knew at once that he was the bearer of bad news, and as he approached nearer I could not speak, but just held out my hand. He had a small package in it, saying, 'God pity you!'—and that was the last I knew for many hours. When I came to myself I still held the package in my hand, and when I had the courage to open it, the first thing I saw was—my valentine, torn as you have seen, by the bullet which had pierced one of the bravest hearts that ever shed its life blood for our country."

There was silence when grandma had finished speaking. Sister Nell was crying, and Donald whispered:

"Say, Dorothy, let me take away our valentines until to-morrow!"—Georgia Cushman in New York Ledger.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COUSIN.

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In the same region of Pennsylvania, a few miles from Reading, is the ancient home of the forefathers of President Lincoln. The house was built by Mordecai Lincoln 100 years ago and is still well preserved. Not far distant is the house in which Daniel Boone was born, lying within hailing distance of these two places, before both the Lincolns and Boones moved southward to Virginia and thence to Kentucky, where the future President was born, was the Hanks family, from which sprang Nancy Hanks, the mother of the President.

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S. N. U. No. 6-1900

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# THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher.  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.  
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger, Bonafide  
Circulation in Western Lake County, than  
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held at the town hall, in the village of Libertyville, Lake county, Illinois, on Saturday, February 24, A. D. 1900, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting twenty delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention to be held at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, on March 8, A. D. 1900; and also for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Peoria, Illinois, on May 8, A. D. 1900; and also for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention of the Seventh Congressional District, yet to be called. It having been resolved at a meeting of the County Central Committee that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district, and that primary elections or caucuses be called for each of said primary districts, it is therefore recommended that primary elections or caucuses be called for each primary district, in said county, on Friday, February 23, A. D. 1900, at the usual hour. The representation for each primary district will be one (1) delegate for each 27 votes, or major fraction cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1896. The several primary districts will thus be entitled to send delegates to the said County Convention as follows:

	Votes.	Del.
Benton	179	4
Newport	172	4
Antioch	234	5
Grant	80	1
Avon	268	10
Warren	198	7
Waukegan, 1st dis.	571	21
21 pri dis.	252	11
30 pri dis.	388	14
4th pri dis.	317	12
Shields, 1st pri dis.	377	14
2d pri dis.	317	12
Libertyville	119	5
Freeport	168	6
Wauconda	206	8
Chillico	145	5
Ela	194	7
Vernon	182	7
W. Deerfield	886	33
Deerfield, 1st pri dis.	130	5
2d pri dis.	130	5
Total	5028	188

W. S. BUTLOCK, Secretary.  
W. C. UPTON, Chairman.  
C. G. WENHAM,  
D. A. WILLIAMS,  
THOS. COHLETT,  
A. W. FLETCHER,  
Of Executive Committee.

The jury verdict in the criminal libel suit of Editor Kohlstatt, of the Chicago Times-Herald, against Editor Hinman, of the Inter Ocean, establishes the fact that in the opinion of a jury one editor cannot libel another editor if he should insinuate that he is a defaulter, embezzler and other things, and this opinion seems to have been born out by the instructions of Judge Stein to the jury. We did not suppose that the public at large had such a poor opinion of editors.

SINCE Judge Haney set the pace for treating to cigars and apples, out at the love-feast at Woodstock, Monday, the local campaign has taken on an expensive aspect, especially as regards the present price of apples.

The Chicago papers of Tuesday announce that General Buller is hiding his plans. We are of the opinion that the more effective way would be for General Buller to hide his soldiers from the Boers.

## Modern Woodmen Figures.

According to figures just compiled by Head Clerk Hawes, Rock Island, Ill., the condition of the Modern Woodmen society was as follows on January 1, 1900: There were 7,405 local camps, with 448,346 benefit and social members. The benefit members are carrying \$788,811,000 insurance. The death rate per 1,000 members was 4.91 in 1899, there being 1,819 death claims paid, aggregating \$3,453,550. Since its organization seventeen years ago the society has disbursed to beneficiaries \$15,190,885, and the total number of deaths has been 7,604. The net increase in benefit membership during 1899 was 101,873, and the increase in the number of local camps 1,566. The average age of the membership on Jan. 1, 1899, was 36.50 years, and on January 1, 1900, owing to the great increase in membership, the average age was only 36.19 years, making the society, strange as it may seem, younger now than a year ago. During the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 but ten assessments per year were levied, which gave the members of the society their insurance at \$4.50 per \$1,000, based upon the average age.

## Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at all druggists.

## A Significant Difference.

Armies fight and shoot for glory. Individuals fight and shoot to kill. The truth of this assertion is borne out in the press dispatches from the Transvaal where the pride and glory of English arms is meeting with repulses by the unorganized but determined Boers.

## Surprised the M. W. A.

That women can keep a secret, when they want to, was well confirmed Monday night when about twenty members of the Royal Neighbors ascended the stairs leading to the Woodman lodge laden down with baskets and plates containing sundry good things to eat. The Woodmen had sent out invitations to a number of neighboring camps to attend an initiation at the lodge room, visitors from Lake Villa, Russell, Trevor and Bristol camps being present to the number of some sixty odd members. Everything moved along nicely and the team were doing excellent work in the "grand bumper degree" when Neighbor Ren. Johannot, who had come in late, startled the watchman by announcing that the anti-room was filled with ladies each desiring admission to the lodge. Thinking perhaps that it was a woman's crusade with a view of impressing the lords of creation with woman's rights, and that all the little Woodmen and women were probably lined up on the side-walk, the watchman peeked through the key-hole and catching the odor of brewed coffee concluded that his doubts and fears were groundless, and hastily arranging an exit through the side door so that the ceremony of initiation could be completed and the ladies admitted. After briefly congratulating the new member the doors were opened and the Royal Neighbors admitted in a body, with the honors of the camp.

After the boys had got over their first surprise and adjusted their collars and brushed their hair, for he confessed, the lords of creation, like their gentile sisters, when taken by surprise, their first thought is, "Well how do I look?" However, most of the members present had a casual acquaintance with womankind, they soon felt at ease and when all were seated a bountiful luncheon was served by the ladies, and judging from the way some of the Woodmen eat one would think that they had come prepared and were expecting it. Some one has said that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and if this be true the ladies certainly captured about 135 hearts upon that occasion, even Wallace Rogers looked as smiling and happy as a little girl with a new doll.

After all had eaten to their hearts content, the band struck up "Annie Rooney" or some other dance tune, and soon the Royal Neighbors and Woodmen were mingling upon the floor in the merry mazes of the dance. Later a party of young people, who had been out to a surprise, came in and the dance was kept up until a late hour when all repaired to their homes voting the meeting a success in every way, a complete surprise, and fully convinced that woman can keep a secret when she wants to.

## A Double Wedding.

On Thursday of last week, February 1, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Little, of Grass Lake, occurred the marriage of two of their daughters, the Misses Alma and Orpha Little to Frank and Runyard, two brothers, this being the third of the Runyard boys to marry into the Little family. Rev. E. J. Aikin, of the M. E. church of this city, performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives of the family. The News extends hearty congratulations and best wishes.

## Sunday School Convention.

The Illinois Sunday School Association will hold a Sunday School Convention in the Antioch M. E. church Thursday, Feb. 15. Every Sunday school in the vicinity should send delegates. All interested in Sunday school work should attend. The program that follows promises a feast of good things:

**MORNING.**  
10:00—Opening Song and Prayer.  
10:10—Special Days—Home Department Day—Rally Day—Decision Day.  
10:40—Devotional Service.  
11:00—Outline of Present Quarter's Lesson.  
**AFTERNOON.**  
2:00—Opening Song and Prayer.  
2:10—Principles of Teaching.  
2:30—Devotional Service, Rev. O. S. Gard, Lake Villa.  
3:10—Sunday School Socials, for Classes, for Teachers and Officers, Mrs. O. S. Gard, Lake Villa.  
3:25—Primary Work, Mrs. E. D. Everett, Highland Park.  
3:45—Next Sunday's Lesson Taught.  
**EVENING.**  
7:00—Song and Prayer Service.  
7:30—Decision Day, Rev. S. A. Harris, Millburn.  
8:00—Modern Methods in Sunday School Work. State and county workers will be present and take part in the discussion.

## With the Politicians.

Brother Stearns, of the Sun, has shied his castor into the political arena, and from now on to the close of the polls on the day of the township caucuses, look for high (political) winds.

The numerous friends of Hon. George R. Lyon throughout the county, are not doing much talking but keep right on sawing wood, just the same, and will doubtless make a good show-down at the county convention.

Haney, Carter, Yates and Reeves, judging from what their friends say, are going to be governor of Illinois, but there are a great many other fellows still to be heard from, and just what the people are going to do about it, remains to be seen.

## Great Questions of the Day.

Whenever a topic of general interest is agitating the country you may be sure to find the fullest discussion of it in The Chicago Times-Herald. The columns of the paper are always devoted to the things of greatest importance. They touch every phase of every question, and the man who reads them will before long be recognized as an educated man by all with whom he comes in contact.

## LITERARY NOTES.

A piece of fiction entitled "The Killing of the Mammoth," published in McClure's some month ago, was taken by many readers as a record of fact as much to the surprise as to the regret of the editors. In the present number, Mr. Frederick A. Lucas, of the National Museum, gives us "The Truth about the Mammoth;" and the truth, as Mr. Lucas, out of his ample scientific knowledge, presents it, is so extremely interesting that even those who were most misled by the inventions of the story writer will feel that ample amends are here made.

There is a prophetic interest in the following from a speech by Senator Beveridge, before there was any idea of his becoming senator, and before Dewey had gone to Manila. It was delivered before the Middlesex Club in Boston after the declaration of war against Spain: "The Pacific is the true field of our earliest operations. There Spain has an island empire, the Philippine archipelago. It is poorly defended. Spain's best ships are on the Atlantic side. In the Pacific the United States have a powerful squadron. The Philippines are logically our first target." The National Magazine for February.

"A girl should never marry a man that she may reform him," writes Margaret Sangster, in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "If he is in need of reformation let him prove himself worthy by turning from evil and setting his face steadfastly and perseveringly to good before he asks a girl to surrender herself and her life to him. Nor should a girl be too impatient with father, mother and friends if they counsel delay in deciding a matter which is to influence her whole career and her lover's, when they, with clearer eyes than her own, perceive in him an unsuitability to her."

## OBITUARY.

Died, at her home near Millburn, Ill., on Jan. 12, 1900, Mary G. Smith, aged 84 years, 5 months and 13 days. The deceased was born in Salem, Mass., in 1815, where in 1838 she married George E. Smith who still survives her at the age of 91. Two years after their marriage they came west to the homestead farm which has ever since been their home. Their family of six children are all living, Mrs. D. J. Minto and Annie L. Smith who live in the community, the latter having had the care of her aged parents for some years, Mrs. A. J. White, of Lyons, Neb., Mrs. W. D. Stedman, of Elgin, Ill., George E. Smith, of Denver, Col., and Rev. Thad. L. Smith, of Chicago. Until confined by the weakness of her latter years the deceased was continuously active in the work of the Millburn Congregational church. A mark of her Christian zeal is found in her having organized and taught the first Sunday school class in the community some time before the church building or organization were in existence. The work then began she continued almost without interruption until recent years. Her strong, sterling character, a genuine product of sturdy New England Puritanism, was tempered by a sweet Christian sympathy that ensured her a wide circle of friends who were attentive to her wants to the very last. A large number of friends gathered with the children and grandchildren for the funeral services at the old home on Jan. 15. The pastor Rev. S. A. Harris conducted the services. The remains were interred in Oakland cemetery.

## A Word of Warning.

Down in Ohio a couple of rival editors got into a scrap recently, and during the melee one of them chewed the other fellow's finger. Blood poisoning has set in and the victim's hand will have to be amputated. Moral: Editors are bad fellows to tackle. If any of our readers are looking for a scrap they had better fight shy of editors.

## Wisconsin Central Stop Work.

A Waukegan dispatch says that "for two days past much interest has been awakened here by the dissemination of reports relative to the cessation of work at Fond du Lac by the Wisconsin Central Railroad company and rumors to the effect that the plans of the company are either undergoing some material modification or that a complete change in plan is contemplated. Among the reasons advanced is that the plan of building a line to Milwaukee, should it materialize, will result in the location of the repair shops and division headquarters there instead of at Fond du Lac. The employees of the Central are divided in opinion as to the occasion of the present condition, but some of them express the positive belief that neither the repair shops nor the division headquarters will ever be established as was recently planned."—Burlington Free Press.

## Our Latest Music Offer.

Please send us the names and addresses of three music teachers or performers on the piano or organ and twenty-five cents in silver or postage and we will send you all of the following new and most popular pieces full sheet music arranged for piano or organ: "The Flower that won my Heart" now being sung by the best known singers in the country, "Mamie O'Rourke" the latest popular waltz song, "March Manila, Dewey's March-Two Step" as played by the famous U. S. Marine Band of Washington, D. C., and five other pages of popular music. Address, POPULAR MUSIC CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

## GREAT SHOW AT PARIS.

Palace of Electricity Will Be the Exposition Feature.

Electricity will furnish the great central attraction for the Paris exposition. The "Palace of Electricity" and the electrical cascade will be to the Paris exhibit what the Court of Honor was to the Chicago World's Fair. At night when brilliantly illuminated this palace on the Seine will rival fairyland in its dazzling light and color. It will be located in the Champs de Mars, where the old exposition was held, and directly opposite the Eiffel tower. On either side of the electrical palace there will be large generating stations which will supply light and power for the entire exposition.

The main feature of the palace, says the Western Electrician, will be its facade of immense stained glass windows of arched design outlined at night by thousands of glistening lights. Steel will be used in the framework of the building and this will be covered by reponese metal and many colored ceramics, which will be artistic in daylight as well as in the searching electric light at night. Arc and incandescent lights of different colors will be arranged so that the color effects can be varied from time to time. An allegorical group representing the "Genius of Electricity" will surmount the rounded top of the palace at a distance of 300 feet from the ground.

This figure glowing with rays of many colored lights will hold aloft in the right hand a brilliant star symbolizing the world's torch. In front of the facade of the palace will be an electric fountain surpassing in beauty and size any work of the kind ever erected. This fountain consists of a great basin 120 feet wide and 44 feet deep. From the center of this rises a column 120 feet high and surrounded by groups of statuary, and from this water will fall in a brilliant sheath fifty feet in width into the lower basin. Around this basin, which rests on a foundation of natural rocks, is a group of figures representing Humanity conducted by Progress through the future. In its advance Humanity overturns two sculptured Furies representing the old "Routine" which has been overcome.

At night under the gleam rainbow lights the effect will be indescribably brilliant. It was decided that in the present exposition the lighting and power would be furnished by one large generating plant, this being an improvement over the arrangement adopted in 1889, when there were a number of smaller plants, steam and electric, distributed throughout the extent of the grounds. In the present case the motive power will be furnished entirely by electric motors placed in the different buildings and exhibits, and supplied with current by underground wires. This concentration of power into one large station will be a great improvement over the former system; the distribution of power and light is to be made by both continuous and alternating current, the latter by the single-phase and three-phase systems.

It is estimated that about 20,000-horse power will be necessary, of which 5,000 represents the power distributed and 15,000 the lighting. The consumption of coal will be necessarily great, and it is estimated that it will reach 200 tons a day. For the condensation a supply of water equal to 1,200 liters a second will be required. By the arrangement adopted this will be taken from the lower basin of the cascade, while the water supply for the boilers will be taken from the upper reservoir.

The products of combustion will be carried away by a series of underground conduits leading to ornamental smokestacks. These great chimneys are 260 feet in height, each costing \$50,000, \$15,000 of which is being spent for decorations alone.

The exhibit in the "Palace of Electricity" will be a revelation even to electricians. All the multiplied uses to which the almost unknown giant has been put will be illustrated, while thousands of delicate machines will intimate the possibilities of future development. A complete electrical historical exhibit will form an instructive part of the display.

## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. House of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

# The Sewing Season

The Sewing Season is at Hand and Thoughtful of New Spring Dresses, Underclothes, etc., is Uppermost in the Minds of All Good Housekeepers

## Early Spring Opening

Already the very newest cotton wash goods are appearing in all their freshness. You'll want to see these new styles; You'll want to have your choice of These goods as the best patterns appear

We are offering exquisite designs in Toile du Nord, Edges Hill, Zephyr and Everett Gingham, at prices from 5cts per yd. and up

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FOR SALE—I desire to sell my Lake Villa property in Richardson's addition. A bargain for some one. Address Mrs. N. A. Richardson, Barron, Barron County, Wis., or Mrs. J. Rowling, Lake Villa, Ill.

The Academy of Northwestern University, Seventeen teachers, all college graduates. Fits for any college. Twelve miles from Chicago. Fall term begins September 19. Send for illustrated catalogue. HERBERT F. FISK, Principal, Evanston, Ill.

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## The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

### WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The Echo Mountain House, a large hotel on Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, Cal., burned down. The fire was caused by a defective flue. All the guests escaped uninjured and most of them saved all their personal effects. The loss is in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Another tornado swept the coast of Newfoundland. Dark harbor was devastated and twenty houses were blown down, including the customs station and the residence of the customs officer. A French lobster factory, one of the largest on the coast, was demolished.

John D. Rockefeller is no longer an official of the Ohio corporation of the Standard Oil Company, neither is his brother, Frank Rockefeller. There is a persistent story that the Rockefellers have also withdrawn as officials from the entire Standard Oil Company.

Fire at Greensboro, N. C., destroyed the large clothing store of C. M. Vanscay & Co. The firm's loss is estimated at \$300,000, with \$35,000 insurance. The stores and stocks of the Sample-Burns Mercantile Company, dry goods, and J. W. Scott & Co., grocers, were badly damaged by water.

Emperor Kuang-Hsun of China, who since Jan. 25 has been generally believed to be dead, undoubtedly is alive and still is nominally reigning. There seems to be no doubt, however, that by the edict naming as his successor Pu-Chun, son of Prince Tuan, the empress was merely feeling the pulse of the nation.

Fifty starving men were rescued from the Cleveland waterworks crib, four miles out in Lake Erie, but not until one tug went to the bottom of the river. The men were engaged on the construction of the new waterworks tunnel, which is intended to supply the city, which is in danger of water in the future and run out of provisions.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has upheld the State barbers' inspection law, maintaining that the law is a protection from disease so easily spread by unclean or incompetent barbers. It is held that there is just as much necessity for this law as there is for those regulating the practice of dentistry, law, medicine or plumbing. The Minnesota law on this point has been adopted in many other States and this is the first time the law has been carried to any appellate court.

The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaraguan canal. Great Britain agrees to a modification of the treaty by which it practically relinquishes any claims respecting a legal control of the Nicaraguan canal after it shall have been constructed. The result therefore is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great interoceanic waterway.

The old-fashioned fifty-gun frigate Franklin, anchored in midstream off the Norfolk, Va., navy yard, broke loose from her moorings during the terrific sixty-mile-an-hour gale and in a mad career about the southern branch of the Elizabeth River rammed and banged against everything in sight. She has been anchored for many years, and while the heavy mud hooks held fast, the deck cleats to which the anchor chains were attached broke loose and liberated the crazy old hulk, which, without engines or adequate steering gear, rammed the wharf at St. Helena battery, across the river, made wild attempts to butt down stone sea walls and was just caught in time by the navy yard tugs.

### NEWS NUGGETS.

William Stanley Hazeltine, marine artist, died in Rome, Italy, aged 66.

Russia is reported to have warned Japan that it is becoming too active in Korea.

Brig. Gen. Caleb J. Dilworth, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at Omaha, aged 70 years.

Maj. Gen. William W. Averill, famous cavalry leader of the civil war, is dead at Bath, N. Y., aged 68.

The Bonney brothers have been ousted from the management of the Chicago General Railway Company.

At Harrisonville, Mo., fire that started in C. C. Granberry's grocery store destroyed one of the city's principal business blocks, causing a loss estimated at \$300,000.

The factory of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company at Norwich, Conn., was destroyed by fire, also some adjacent buildings, causing a total loss of more than \$400,000.

William S. Wright, one of the most influential and popular men in Letcher County, Ky., was assassinated on Boone creek. Five balls from a Winchester rifle pierced his body.

The Government of Mexico has granted a concession to Chicago capitalists of 1,000,000 acres of valuable land fronting on the Gulf of Mexico and lying in the State of Tamaulipas.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Gus Norton of Chicago was shot and killed in the buffet of the Arkansas Club by a young man of the name of Richards. Nothing can be learned of the cause of the affray.

Nine men were injured severely, between forty and fifty persons bruised and scores panic-stricken in a collision between a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul suburban passenger train and a Northwestern freight train at Grayland, Ill.

The 1,200 union plumbers in Chicago were locked out the other morning, as a result of the action taken by the building contractors' council.

Frank Clark, a convict at the Kansas penitentiary at Leavenworth, killed Joseph Clark, another convict, the other night at supper. He says Joseph Clark had threatened to kill him.

A double murder was committed on the farm of Mr. Bush, one mile below Grosse Pointe station, La. A colored man named Levy Jones and one of his sons while at supper were shot by some unknown person and died shortly afterward.

### CRY OF TREASON RAISED.

Exciting Debate Takes Place in the United States Senate. Debate in the United States Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst Wednesday into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations one at another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question, and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolution in the last Congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of Wednesday.

Mr. Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all of the debate upon the Philippine question during the present session, sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Philippine insurrection and containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Philippine republic by Admiral Dewey.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts protested against printing the document in any form and read a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as "a tissue of falsehoods." Senators on the floor listened with eager attention and many gallery spectators leaned far over the railings in their desire not to miss a sentence. Mr. Lodge said he preferred accepting Dewey's word to that of Aguinaldo, and was satisfied the American people would also.

In a passionate reply Mr. Pettigrew declared that Admiral Dewey had recognized the Philippine republic, and although afforded an opportunity heretofore to deny Aguinaldo's statements had not done so. In an instant half a dozen Senators were on their feet. Mr. Hawley, the venerable Senator from Connecticut, denounced Mr. Pettigrew's action as treason. In rapid succession Senator Pettigrew was made the target of stinging arraignments by Senators Spooner, Hawley, Sewell and Gallinger. That the feeling was at a pitch seldom noted in the Senate was evidenced by the pale faces of the men who spoke.

Mr. Jones (Dem.) of Arkansas and Mr. Teller of Colorado endeavored to stem the tide of protest and deep feeling by conciliatory speeches.

### GOUGH'S AUTOMOBILE STAGE.

The trial trip of the first of the new automobile stages, which displace the antiquated omnibuses on Fifth avenue in New York, was made Jan. 4.

The new "autos" are painted black, with nickel-plated levers and attachments. The motive power is drawn from a storage battery under the rear axles.

The driver's seat is well forward of the body of the vehicle and beyond the range of audacious passengers. Provision has been made for seats on the roof, as on the old coaches, but they have not yet been put in place.

MAKING THE FIRST TRIP.

The Transvaal mint is coining 300,000 sovereigns a month.

The mortality of Bombay is seriously increasing. Recently 240 deaths were reported in one day.

Grant Britain's force of 240,000 volunteers is maintained at an annual cost of less than \$10 a head.

A Leipzig publishing firm offers 1,000 marks for the words and music of the best German naval song.

The Liverpool City Council will lay fifty-six miles of electric tramways this year at a cost of \$1,750,000.

During the first six months of this year the German Government will print \$187,000,000 worth of postage stamps.

Russia is devising more liberal inducements for European Russian peasants to settle in various parts of the empire in Asia.

China has just received a cargo of sewing machines from America, and Chinese women are said to be taking kindly to the innovation.

Native chiefs of Ceylon have started a Transvaal war fund. One chief headed a list with \$500, and a rival immediately subscribed \$750.

Work on the Paris exposition has unearthed millions of rats, and the laborers are sometimes obliged to stop and do battle with the pests.

The old seventeenth century "York Gate" in London is to have a commemorative and explanatory tablet placed on it by the London County Council.

British financial experts say that England's debt will probably be increased at least \$100,000,000 by the war. At present the debt is \$3,000,000,000, and in 1816 it was \$4,500,000.

Packs of wolves, driven from the mountain districts of France by severe cold, are causing terror in the vicinity of Bidoz. The villagers are keeping their houses and barns barricaded.

In England Methodists have raised \$3,500,000 toward the twentieth century fund for church extension.

Owing to obstruction of the narrow streets of Soochow, China, by rich young Chinamen using bicycles, the district magistrates have forbidden the riding of wheels by any except foreigners and missionaries.

Funds are being collected in Denmark for the purpose of bringing to their native land the remains of two famous Danes who were buried abroad, Tycho Brahe in Prague and the poet, Jens Baggesen, in Kiel.

### WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

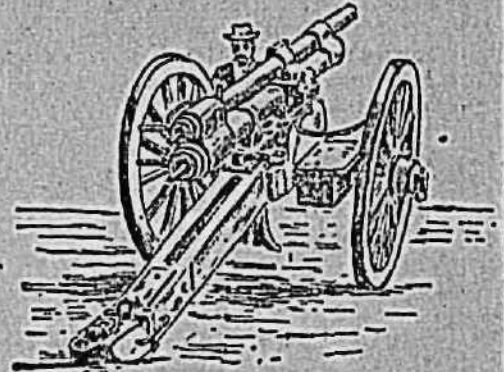
#### BRITISH ARMY SEEMS TO BE HELD AT BAY.

All Along the Line, from the Molder River to the Tugela, Britain's Operations Have Resulted in a Series of Severe Defeats.

The first chapter of the war in South Africa is closed and it closed in gloomy disaster for Great Britain. In spite of the bravery of her troops and the scientific training of her generals, she has experienced such a series of defeats at the hands of the Boers that for the time being all important operations are suspended, with the objects of the campaign thus ended, unattained. Never before, perhaps, has Great Britain expended such great efforts with such little result. All along the line from the Molder River to the Tugela her military efforts have been thwarted and her best generals beaten.

Following Gen. Buller's defeat at Colenso, Dec. 15, in his attempt to force back the Boers and press on to the re-der of Ladysmith, it became imperative, if the siege of that place were to be raised, to devise some other plan to reach it beside by direct frontal attack upon an entrenched enemy. Accordingly Gen. Buller made ample preparations to flank the Boers and decided on a westward movement. The Tugela river was crossed in two places, from fifteen to twenty miles west of Colenso, and the movement was apparently auspiciously begun.

The first serious fighting in this movement began Jan. 20. All that day and each succeeding day until the 25th the fighting continued, the Boers making a most stubborn resistance. During the night of the 23d the forces under Gen. Woodgate succeeded in capturing Spion kop, a high hill that was considered the key to the Boer position. The Boers were convinced that the British should not remain in possession of this eminence.



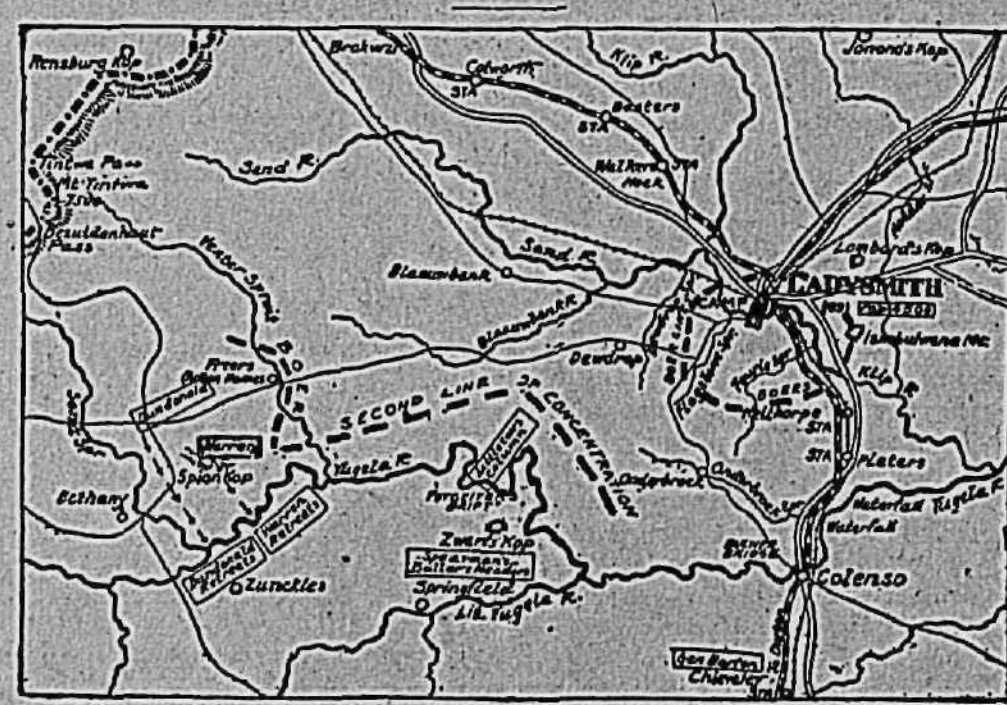
DYNAMITE GUN OF THE BOERS.

and the following day they brought all their resources into action to dislodge them. Following the tactics that won them Majuba, they rode up the slope of Spion kop to the first ledge, where they left their horses in safety on the dead ground where they could not be reached by the British fire. Then, under cover of the fire from their Krupp, Creusot and Maxim guns, they scaled the heights, curving ledge after ledge, until they reached the summit from which the British positions were commanded. That night after a desperate day's fighting the British, finding it impossible to retain the hill, abandoned it and the next day Gen. Buller ordered a retreat south of the Tugela. The attempted flanking movement had been repulsed as disastrously as the frontal attack at Colenso. Since then reports have come daily intimating that Buller was about to again cross the Tugela to engage the Boers.

The latest estimate of the Boer forces north of the Tugela places their number at 20,000 men. Of these 7,000 are around Ladysmith, 7,000 opposing Buller and 5,000 held ready to throw their strength where needed. Thus the experts point out 12,000 Boers can be concentrated against Buller at any point he chooses to attack, and since they keep informed concerning Buller's movements by means of outposts on the kopps and can move much faster than the British, attempts to outflank them become futile.

The Government is being called on to send reinforcements to Buller to over-

### THE RETREAT ACROSS THE TUGELA.



Positions of Gen. Buller's army in its unsuccessful attempt to turn the Boer right wing.

come the advantage which the Boers have strategically, but it will not waste more troops in Natal. Despite criticism of the present campaign in South Africa, the Government intends to "fight it out on these lines if it takes all summer." The losses in the campaign on the upper Tugela as reported now aggregate 1,985 officers and men.

Much criticism is expressed not only by general public, but in the House of Commons public declarations are made denouncing the withholding of news. The officials, however, show no inclination to throw light upon the conduct of the campaign of Buller.

Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the House of Commons that the Boer army in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians and 20,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops all are there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are aloft. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington, at Waterloo had 25,000.

Two persons die every second.

### HAVING FUN WITH THE BOERS.



Even when men are under fire they must have a little fun. This picture, drawn in the trenches by a war artist, shows a favorite trick of the Fifth Lancers in Ladysmith. At first they achieved much success with a more simple expedient, the time-honored one of raising a helmet on a stick. Over and over again the eager Boer sharpshooters would waste much valuable time, ammunition and energy on it. But finally the freshness was worn out and no shots followed the raising of the riddled helmet. The Lancers, bound to continue their rather grim sport, then made a man of straw, put a soft felt hat on the figure and elevated it on a long pole. The result was gratifying. Bullets clipped along like rain, and the hat flew high into the air. Down went the poor straw man as it shot dead, only to reappear a little further along the line to be killed again. The Boers fired at him religiously all day long and a spy reported to the British that night that they were jubilant at the immense amount of loss that they had inflicted on the enemy. On the next day, when they discovered the imposture, they were so angry that they loosed a field gun at the figure, firing three shells before their wrath diminished enough to show them how grievously injudicious it was to waste serious ammunition on a straw joke.

### ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Belief that a Dangerous Gang Has Been Broken Up.

The greatest counterfeiting conspiracy that has ever been attempted in the Dominion of Canada has been nipped in the bud by the arrest in Baltimore of Anthony Decker, for years a trusted employee of the Canada Engraving and Lithographic Company, limited, and the Bureau Lithographic Company of Montreal.

The conspiracy was conceived and arranged in Montreal, and when the place became too hot for the conspirators most of them moved West. The gang is said to consist of Anthony Decker, his wife, his son, Paul Decker, and Hans Kuntz. They are charged with making and circulating thousands of counterfeit \$1 bills and with making for circulation thousands of dollars' worth of \$5 and \$10 counterfeit bills. Paul Decker was arrested at Woodstock, Ont., and in his possession were found plates and all the necessary apparatus for printing counterfeit bills. Mrs. Decker was arrested at Hamilton, and Hans Kuntz was arrested at London, Ont.

The authorities believe they have gathered in the principal members of the gang, but other arrests are expected to be made in Montreal. The gang was preparing to issue \$250,000 worth of \$5 bills, which were to have been printed by Kuntz at London, but Kuntz fell ill and the issue of the bills was delayed. In the meantime the gang got scared and a few days ago Decker skipped out to Baltimore and the other members of the gang proceeded to follow him.

### INDIANS DYING BY DOZENS.

Fatal Smallpox Epidemic on the Colville Reservation.

A Tacoma dispatch says that smallpox is killing Indians in dozens in the Colville reservation. The mining town of

### A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

Wisconsin Man Erects a Handsome Soldiers' Monument.

Work has been commenced on the Kenosha County soldiers' monument at Kenosha, Wis., and next Memorial day its generous donor, Z. G. Simmons, will present the monument to the old soldiers of the county. It is the finest work of the kind in the Northwest and cut from the largest solid block of granite ever brought to Wisconsin.

The monument is a Corinthian shaft of



KENOSHA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

white granite, rising 75 feet from the circular base. Surmounting the whole is a Corinthian cap eight feet in height. This was cut in an Italian studio and brought to this country. A "winged victory" perches on the top of the monument, a woman's figure holding in her hands the laurel crown of the victor.

Z. G. Simmons, the donor, is one of the oldest citizens of Kenosha. He went to Kenosha from New York over fifty years ago, with all his possessions done up in a pocket handkerchief. He hired out as a clerk in a store at \$2.50 a week. From that beginning he became one of the most influential men in the Northwest.

### WILL BE NO STRIKE.

Miners and Operators at Indianapolis Finally Agree on Scale.

The joint scale committee's subcommittee at Indianapolis agreed to a scale of wages to obtain throughout the competitive States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The price is 80c a ton for screened coal. This agreement settles the most important question before the joint conference of miners and operators. It establishes the single-screen standard in the four States, including Illinois, which has been on the run-of-the-mine basis. It was the Illinois miners who held out so long, objecting to going back to screens. The Brazil block district of Indiana will receive 00c a ton. The scale gives the miners an advance of 14c a ton over the present scale. The agreement dispels all prospects of a strike, and goes into effect April 1.

### OHIO BRINGS DEAD SOLDIERS.

Transport from Manila Reaches San Francisco with 138 Bodies.

The transport Ohio arrived at San Francisco Friday from Manila with the bodies of 138 soldiers who died during the campaign in the Philippines. The trip was made in twenty-seven days. The run from Nagasaki having taken twenty days. When the Ohio left Nagasaki the transporta Benmor, Palison and Indiana were in port there. The Indiana has about 200 bodies on board. The bodies of the soldiers will be removed to the Presidio, where they will remain pending shipment to the homes of relatives.

### SULU SLAVES.

They Are Worth from \$30 to \$50, Mexican Money, Oils States.

The President responded to the Senate inquiry relating to the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. Gen. Oils was told to definitely state to the Sultan the United States would not recognize the institution of slavery. Oils reported: "The market price of slaves in the archipelago ranges from \$30 to \$50, Mexican money, and in some instances, owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

### "Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its life of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

In After Years.  
"Why, what's the matter, Nellie?" asked her maiden aunt.

"Oh, auntie," replied the bride of a month, "it's too provoking for anything. Tom treats me just as if I were a child."

"Well, don't mind a little thing like that, my dear," said the old lady; "when you get to be my age you will remember it with pleasure."—New York World.

What Do the Children Drink?  
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

The Strenuous Life.  
Isabel—Well, I accomplished a good deal down town to-day.

Arabella—Does your new coat fit nicely?

Isabel—Oh, I haven't found out yet; but I kept 17 clerks from selling me coats that didn't fit.—Indianapolis Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine  
Moves the bowels each day, in order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

What He Played.  
"You are very fond of games, Mr. Oldfellow," said the new member.

"Yes, young man," responded Mr. Oldfellow. "I used to play my favorite game when I was a kid in a crib."

"And what is your favorite game?"

"Cribbage."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup.—Mrs. M. R. Arent, Jonesboro, Texas, May 9, 1891.

That which is called liberality is frequently nothing more than the vanity of giving, of which we are more fond than the thing given.—Rochefoucault.

### THE NERVES OF WOMEN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Relieves the Suffering from Overwrought Nerves.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so grateful for the benefit derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I wish you to publish this testimonial that others may know the value of your medicine. I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all and was too weak to walk across the floor without aid. The disease had reached a condition where my heart was affected by it, so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."—Miss ADELE WILLIAMSON, 106 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Thin, Sallow and Nervous  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was thin, sallow and nervous. I had not my menses for over a year and a half. Doctored with several physicians in town and one specialist, but did not get any better. I finally decided to try your medicine, and wrote to you. After I had taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier, my menses returned, and I feel as well and strong as I ever did, and am gaining flesh."—Miss LENA GAINES, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

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## GOEBEL TAKES OATH

Sworn in Governor of Kentucky While Fighting Death.

### MILITIA IN CONTROL.

Legislature Adjourned and Soldiers Stationed at the Capitol.

Democratic Majority Declares Victim of Assassination. Bullet Elected to the Executive Chair—Governor Taylor Refuses to Recognize the Action as Legal, and Threatens Members with Arrest—Situation One of Peril—Stirring Times in Frankfort.

Two Governors, and armed soldiers holding the balance of power between them. That was the situation in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, Thursday. The soldiers themselves were in a quandary as to what they should do, or who they should obey. While all the officers are Republicans, many of them said they had no intention of resisting the legal Governor of Kentucky, provided they were once satisfied who the individual is.

William Goebel, fighting death in his room at the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort, a martyr to his political ambition, was given the oath of office as Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. The oath was administered to him as the result of the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature, who signed a resolution declaring

## THE ASSASSINATION OF WILLIAM GOEBEL.



Scene in the Capitol yard just after the shooting. The X in the building on the right shows the window from which the assassin is supposed to have fired.

### TOWN OF LONDON.

Mountain Village to Which Gov. Taylor Adjourned the Legislature. London is a thriving little mountain town in southeastern Kentucky. It has perhaps 800 inhabitants, with a couple of hotels, several churches and good schools. It is about 180 miles from Louisville, on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is thirty or forty miles from Jellico, Tenn. London is the county seat of Laurel, one of the strongest Republican counties in the State and the whole section is Republican and bitterly partisan at all times and under all circumstances.

The town of London is on the top divide of the famous Laurel cove fields and has been a place of more or less note for many years. It was founded about the beginning of the present century by Gen. Peter Jackson, who went to Kentucky from Virginia with all his great wealth. He gave the land for the site of the city to the county of Laurel, but as the county was not financially able to build the court house and other necessary buildings Gen. Jackson proposed that the county deed him back the town site and he would erect the necessary buildings, which was accordingly done. He burned his own brick and built the first brick house ever erected in eastern Kentucky, it being the old court house of Laurel County, which was torn down several years ago and a new one built in its place.

### BY STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Goebel and Beckham Declared Elected by Contesting Boards.

While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room, as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the Governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat. The boards having in charge the contest between Goebel and Taylor, for Governor, and Beckham and Marshall for Lieutenant Governor, met at 7 o'clock Tuesday night in the City Hall to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the Legislature. A few legal authorities were read to them. The vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of ten to one, William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected Governor of Kentucky. The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a strict party vote of nine to two settled this matter.

### SAYS HE SHOT GOEBEL.

James Sutton Arrested Because of His Boast.

James Sutton, sheriff of Whitley County, who went to Louisville from Frankfort, was arrested and placed in the county jail. At the Victoria Hotel Sutton went up to the office of the clerk, brandishing two revolvers. "I am the man who shot Goebel," he said, "and I will never be taken alive." The hotel manager promptly sent for the police, and on the appearance of the latter Sutton ran upstairs to the third story, and when he thought he was about to be captured opened a window and leaped out. He

disbanding the militia gathered there under Gov. Taylor's orders. He also appointed Brig. Gen. John B. Castleman, U. S. V., retired, adjutant general to take charge of the army. As a result of this action warrants were prepared for the arrest of the Democratic legislators participating in it on the charge of treason.



Mr. Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham the right of the executive officers of the Commonwealth. This resolution was formally adopted, it is asserted, in secret meeting. Gov. Taylor made the declaration that a state of insurrection prevails in Kentucky, and especially at the capital, and adjourned the General Assembly, to meet at London, a town in one of the mountain counties, where the Republicans are in the majority. The Republican members, acknowledging his authority, started there. The Democratic members of the Legislature, who are in the majority, met Wednesday night at the Capitol Hotel, and there declared Goebel the Governor and Beckham Lieutenant Governor of the State. These men were sworn in at once by the chief justice of the Court of Appeals. Propped up in his bed Mr. Goebel took the oath of office and immediately signed a proclamation



WILLIAM E. GOEBEL.

At Frankfort, Ky., Senator Goebel, contestant for the position now occupied by Gov. Taylor, was shot and seriously wounded at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. John Whitaker, a farmer of Butler County, was arrested, charged with the crime. Mr. Goebel was walking up the sidewalk leading to the Senate when a man in the second story of the building immediately to the east of the capitol fired upon him. Five shots were fired and Mr. Goebel fell to the ground, writhing with pain. He was at once carried to a hotel. The bullet struck Senator Goebel in the right side, passed through the body, coming out below the shoulder blade, and when the news was first sent out it was declared that the Senator had been instantly killed by this one shot.

The wildest excitement was instantly created in the town and within ten minutes after Mr. Goebel had been shot the streets were filled with men carrying rifles and revolvers. A guard was thrown around the building from which shots were fired, in order to prevent escape of the assassin. A force of men dashed into the building and up to the room from which the shots were fired, but could find no one. The guard was redoubled, and Adj. Gen. Collier, an ardent political opponent of Goebel, took charge of it, leading the work of finding the man who fired the shots.



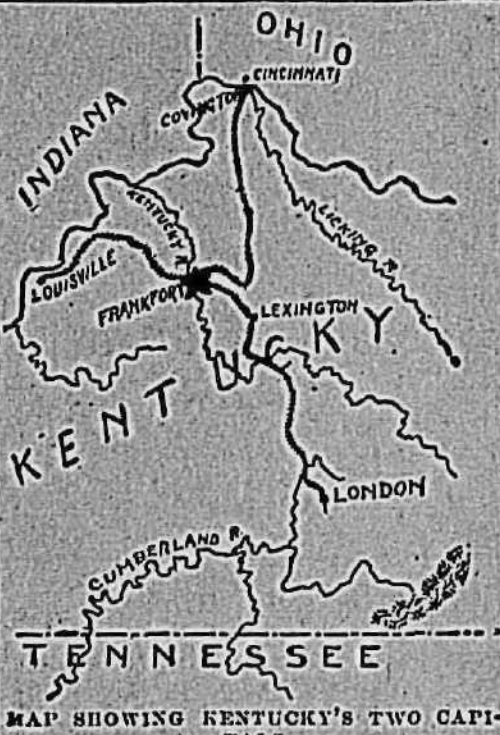
GOVERNOR WM. S. TAYLOR.

slighted on his feet, was uninjured and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested. The police believe that Sutton is either unbalanced mentally or that he knows who shot Goebel.

### Smallpox in Kentucky.

The whole State of Kentucky is at the mercy of smallpox. With the disease prevalent in thirty-five counties, the State Board of Health finds itself without money to fight the disease. In Caldwell County nearly 50 per cent of the people are suffering from the disease.

A New Orleans dispatch states that the entire South seems infected with smallpox. There are thousands of cases in Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana. In New Orleans there are 170 cases, the majority colored.



### GOEBEL'S PROCLAMATION.

Following is the text of the proclamation issued by Gov. Goebel immediately after he had taken the oath of office:

Whereas, it has been made known to me that certain persons, without authority of law, have banded themselves together for the unlawful purpose of forcibly preventing the General Assembly of Kentucky from assembling and discharging their official duties at the seat of government, and a prompt and lawful purpose, as well as all other public buildings and archives of the Commonwealth, and have by force, intimidation and violence expelled the General Assembly from the Capitol building and refused to permit the Senate and House of Representatives to hold their sessions therein; and are now terrorizing the representatives of the people and other good citizens of the Commonwealth; and whereas, I, William Goebel, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby command the said First and Second Regiments of the Kentucky State Guard and each and every officer and member thereof to return to their homes and several vocations and there remain until lawfully called to active service;

I also command all other persons whatsoever who are now unlawfully engaged in interfering with and intimidating members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth to disband and desist from terrorizing and intimidating the said members of the General Assembly and all other good citizens of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky., this first day of January, 1900.

### TAYLOR'S ISSUES ADDRESS.

Gov. Taylor Wednesday afternoon issued the following address to the people:

To the People of Kentucky: The most lamentable condition of affairs ever experienced by our people has rendered prompt action on the part of the chief executive of the State absolutely necessary.

A long series of unprecedented and unlawful acts practiced by those in charge of the legislative interests of the State has culminated in the most fearful condition of anarchy in the history of this Commonwealth. The dreadful tragedy which occurred yesterday shocked and startled all, and can be no more sincerely deplored by anyone.

To attempt to legislate under such conditions of excitement and threatened violence as now prevail in Kentucky would be sheer madness, and I have, therefore, in the exercise of my constitutional powers adjourned the Legislature to convene in London, Ky., on Feb. 6.

I have taken every precaution to preserve peace, that every citizen may know that life and property are safe, and will be protected with every resource of the Commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky.

The proclamation issued by Gov. Taylor adjourning the Legislature is as follows:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Whereas, an insurrection now prevails in the State of Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort, the capital thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of Kentucky, do hereby, by this proclamation, adjourn at once the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., on the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock m. Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this 30th day of January, 1900, at 9 o'clock p. m.

W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

The Democratic members of the Legislature issued the following statement: The proclamation of Taylor is unwarranted in fact and in law. There is no insurrection, unless the presence of the militia and what they are doing constitutes an insurrection. But if an insurrection did exist, the Governor has no power to adjourn the General Assembly on that account or any other, except where the two houses fail to agree on adjournment.

There being so much smallpox in Kansas the officers of the Topeka penitentiary have quarantined against receiving new prisoners.

### GOEBEL'S CAREER.

A Typical Kentucky Politician and Loyal to His Friends.

William Goebel as a politician may be said, in the picture phrase of old, to have sprung from the soil. Goebel is a Kentucky type, and the minor facts that he was born in Pennsylvania and lived there the first four years of his life, before his parents took him to Covington, his home ever since, do not alter this greater fact that he is thoroughly representative of the State in which he has become his party's monarch.

Goebel secured his election to the State Senate nine years ago, and he has held the office of Senator ever since. He asked for no other elective office except that of appellate judge in his district until he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The judgeship he could not secure, as the convention came to a deadlock and he was forced to withdraw, that being the only defeat registered against him. As Senator Mr. Goebel is credited with much important legislation. The present election to the Kentucky bench was his, and was passed by his efforts two years ago.

Outside of politics Mr. Goebel won a good name for himself in the practice of law. He is now in his fortieth year, but as much as ten years ago he was considered one of the leading lawyers of his part of Kentucky. The friends of Goebel regard him as a man who is as intensely loyal to his friends as he is implacable to his enemies. Even the enemies have little to say against him because of the shooting affair in which he killed Col. John Sanford fifteen years ago. The trouble between the two men arose over a



GOVERNOR'S MANSION, FRANKFORT.

Residence occupied by William S. Taylor, Republican contestant for the office.

bill which Mr. Goebel had passed reducing the tolls on bridges across the Ohio river. Col. Sanford was interested in one of these bridges. Bitter feeling was aroused. Both men went armed. One day they met on the steps of the bank in which Col. Sanford was cashier. The colonel made a movement as if to draw a revolver and in an instant Goebel had shot him dead. He pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

### STATEMENT BY WHITTAKER.

Prisoner at Louisville Persists that He Is Innocent.

Harland Whittaker, who was suspected of having shot Senator Goebel and who was taken to Louisville from Frankfort, still persists in asserting his innocence and says he has no fear of the outcome of his trial.

"I did not shoot Mr. Goebel," said he, "and never thought of doing so. I was there simply as a friend of Taylor to see with the others that he had justice done him. I was sitting in the statehouse when we heard the shots fired. Two other men were there and they were talking about insurance. One of them had a brown beard and if they will they can come forward and clear me. But I am not afraid, for I know I am innocent and that when the case comes up I will be cleared. They cannot convict an innocent man. They can't show where I shot at Mr. Goebel and all there is against me is that I had the pistols, but if they arrested everybody in Frankfort who was armed half the population would be in jail."

Judges in Fear.

The Court of Appeals recessed Wednesday to sit in the capitol building at Frankfort while the militia were in the city and indefinitely adjourned. One reason given for the adjournment is the fact that letters were received from Middleboro, Massachusetts stating that Appellate Judges Hazelrigg and Hobson were also to have been killed.

George Rife, Columbus, Ohio, is locked up, charged with trying to burn Mrs. Susie Brobeck to death. She says he put gasoline on her and set fire to it.

## GOEBEL PASSES AWAY

CLAIMANT TO KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP DIES OF WOUND.

Bullet of the Assassin Proves Fatal—Victim Made a Brave Struggle for Life—Beckham Assumes the Functions of Chief Executive.

William Goebel, the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, died in his chambers at the Capitol Hotel, Frankfort, at 6:44 o'clock Saturday evening from the effects of the gunshot wound inflicted by an assassin. Mr. Goebel fought against the end with all the vigor and fortitude of his nature, and persisted till he lost consciousness that he would live, but the arch enemy slowly but surely conquered the wounded leader.

Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Herman Brunnecke, and his brother, Arthur Goebel of Cincinnati, were alone with him when he died. They remained with the lifeless form until the arrival, at 7:10 o'clock, of Justus Goebel, another brother, who had been hurrying from Arizona to Frankfort on a special train. As soon as Justus Goebel reached the capital he hurried to his brother's apartments, where he found Arthur Goebel and his sister weeping over the body of the dead man.

The news of Mr. Goebel's death, although expected, came at a profound shock. It spread like wildfire, and awful consequences were again feared. At the State House grounds extraordinary precautions were taken to put down any disturbance which might arise.

Mr. Goebel rested well Friday night and early Saturday morning announced that he felt better than he had at any time since he was wounded. At his request ex-Congressman John H. Kendrick, one of the Goebel leaders, was called into his room and they were in consultation concerning the situation for an hour. After that Mr. Goebel asked for something to eat, and light food was given, but he could not retain it in his stomach.

The patient then began to sink and his physicians realized that the end was but a question of a few hours. The doctors tried to keep Mr. Goebel alive by the introduction of oxygen and artificial blood until his brother from Arizona could arrive, but in this they were unsuccessful.

The news of Mr. Goebel's death rapidly spread over the State. In half a hundred cities Saturday night mass meetings were held deploring the assassination and calling upon the people not to resort to violence, but to allow the law to take its course. At many meetings Gov. Taylor and the other Republican State officers were severely denounced.

Two days before the death of Mr. Goebel was publicly announced J. W. Beckham, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, was duly sworn in as chief executive of the State by one of the Democratic Judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

### BIG FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Loss Is Placed at \$1,500,000—One Fireman Killed and Several Injured.

Fire broke out at 9:35 a. m. Sunday in the five-story brick building at Broadway and Franklin avenue, St. Louis, occupied by the dry goods firm of Penny & Gentles, and in a few hours had consumed \$1,500,000 worth of property, caused the death of one fireman and the serious injury of many others, and alarmed the entire city. The fire that the city was burning succeeded in almost breaking up the services in many downtown churches, and for a time it looked as if the cry was to prove true. Only by the most strenuous efforts of the firemen was the commission district saved.

Soon after the flames broke out the entire building of Penny & Gentles was enveloped. Sparks and brands were blown in every direction by a strong northwest wind, and the destruction of adjoining property was threatened. A general alarm was turned in, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene.

On the south of Penny & Gentles the flames communicated with the buildings occupied by Schaper Bros., dry goods, and The Famous, dry goods. The burning area increased minute by minute, the flames gaining great headway and leaping across to the east side of Broadway. In a short time a large empty store building on the corner of Franklin avenue was destroyed, with those directly south occupied by the People's House Furnishing Company, the Marks millinery store, Dill's dental parlors and Derr Brothers' 5 and 10 cent store. Falling walls caused the death of one fireman and wounded several others.

Before the flames had been subdued the following had sustained heavy losses: Schaper Bros., Penny & Gentles, The Famous, dry goods; Fuch Millinery and Cloak Company, D. Crawford building, the People's House Furnishing Company, Derr Bros., the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Yued & Prast, commission merchants; A. Stauffer, barber; J. H. Rohde, retail liquor dealer; Herboth Mercantile Company, and the Schuler-Cornell Company; A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Plant Seed Company, Krenning Glass Company, Bassett's plumbing establishment, McLain & Alcorn Commission Company, Butler Block Commission Company, Nelson Distilling Company, Hake & Sons Commission Company, George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flour Company, Shaw & Richmond, produce; Fred Pohlman's saloon.

A private watchman of Penny & Gentles was arrested and held at the Post Courts, pending an investigation into the origin of the fire. He was taken into custody as the result of a statement by a woman rooming opposite to the effect that she had seen a man answering the watchman's description lighting matches in the store previous to the fire. He denied having had anything to do with it, and states that he was at home when the fire broke out.

### News of Minor Note.

Georgia is making war on illegal insurance companies.

Secretary Gage says more fractional silver money is needed.

Guam will have the same tariff schedule as used in Porto Rico.

Prayers have been ordered throughout Turkey for the benefit of the Sultan's health.

Prof. Hughes, English electrician and inventor, left numerous benevolent bequests. Four leading London hospitals got \$80,000 each.

## PARDON FOR REBELS.

FILIPINO WAR TO BE PROCLAIMED ENDED.

Amnesty to Be Offered All Insurgents Who Lay Down Their Arms—Disbanded "Insurrectos" Now Plundering Natives in Provincial Towns.

A Washington correspondent declares he has learned from official sources that the President intends to issue within the next thirty days his Philippine proclamation extending amnesty to the insurgents, and denouncing as outlaws and bandits all who do not avail themselves of its terms. This determination was reached after several conferences with the Secretary of War and other members of the cabinet.

The proclamation has not yet been drafted, but the general terms of its provisions have been fully discussed, and it is announced that it will contain a declaration of the end of the insurrection of the islands. This will be followed by a grant of amnesty to all insurgents who lay down their arms within a specified time. The time has not yet been decided upon, but the President believes sixty days sufficient, and this meets the approval of the Secretary of War.

The proclamation will declare that, owing to the termination of the insurrection, all persons who do not avail themselves of its terms within the time given will be treated as outlaws and bandits. For some time the President has had under consideration an announcement of the termination of the rebellion, but has been waiting for a complete disintegration of all the Filipino forces.

Reports from Gen. Otis do not show that any organized rebellion exists in the northern part of Luzon, and recent reports indicate that the only opposition found now is in the island south of Manila. Gen. Schwan has been sent to conquer the enemy in this section, and has been meeting with surprising success. He has pursued the insurgents without abatement, and has inflicted severe defeats in every engagement, and the American forces in Cavite and Batangas provinces have reduced the Filipino organizations to mere roving bands of only a few hundred men.

The campaign under Gen. Schwan is to be pushed with renewed vigor, and it is the intention of the President to issue his proclamation on the completion of the Schwan expedition. War Department officials are of the belief that Gen. Schwan will succeed in pacifying Cavite and Batangas provinces within a few weeks, and that Gen. Otis will be able to report the complete pacification of the islands within less than thirty days.

The War Department has received several cables from Gen. Otis confirming the belief that the insurgents have scattered throughout the country and are plundering the natives of the different towns.

### PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

England's Law Makers Convene for a Memorable Meeting.

The British Parliament assembled Tuesday for a session which will prove memorable in Britain's history. The members gathered at Westminster at an early hour. Speaker William Court Gully arrived at the House of Commons on time, and there was a large attendance of members. Before the opening of the session there was the usual inspection of the vaults for gunpowder, which formally has been observed since the days of Guy Fawkes.

Queen Victoria's address gives no hint of a desire for the war's end. She expresses grief over the great losses sustained, speaks of her pride for bravery of British soldiers and asks more money for continuance of the conflict.

Not since the Crimean war has Parliament met under similar circumstances. Not since the days of Parnell has there been as much excitement attending its assembling. There was bunting in the Crimean war, and for it the Aberdeen ministry was overthrown. There has been bunting in South Africa now, but unless signs fall the present ministry will stick out if it has to elect a new Parliament to do it. The Liberals follow themselves stronger than since Gladstone's retirement, and a correspondent asserts, if they had a leader keenly high to Gladstone they could seize the opportunity. Rosebery would be the man, but he believes by waiting longer he will get all he wants without fighting for it, so he remains in half retirement.

Campbell-Bannerman is only an amiable figurehead. Sir Edward Grey is too young. Sir Charles Dilke was mixed in a scandal some time ago, and the nonconformists who are the backbone of the Liberal party won't walk on the same side of the street with him. It is Dilke, however, who will openly try to overthrow the Salisbury ministry. His resolution is couched in moderate terms. Bannerman, Asquith and Fowler are expected to support it on national grounds, disavowing partisan motives and demanding in the name of the country a ministry which will do something. In this way they hope to recruit from disgruntled Tories and Unionists enough to form a hostile majority. Should the attempt succeed, Salisbury will obtain an order of the Queen dissolving Parliament and calling a general election. It would be one of the most exciting elections in recent English history, but the ministry appealing to patriotism and waving the union jack would probably win. Should the ministry lose it would immediately resign.

The country, however, while indignant at bungling and lack of preparation, is not anxious to swap horses. They are afraid it would be taken to mean that the country was tired of the war and wanted to quit. The first enthusiasm, it is true, is gone, but except for a few irreconcilables, the country, while disappointed and exasperated, is by no means ready to quit. It has its second wind now, and will stand a lot more punishment without wincing.

### War History Told in Figures.

The Boer-English war began on Oct. 12. The history and net results of the operations in the 110 days which have elapsed since that date are told in the following figures:

British regulars in the field	110,000
Total volunteers	247,000
Colonial troops	12,000
Troops at sea	20,222
Ready to embark	20,000
Boer losses in ten days	1,115
Killed during the war	2,480
Wounded during the war	4,511
Prisoners in Boer hands	2,226

A Colorado court has decided that combines are legal in that State.



**BANK OF ANTIOCH**  
EDWARD BRINK  
BANKER  
Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

**WISCONSIN CENTRAL  
RAILWAY CO.**  
TIME CARD—Antioch Station.  
GOING NORTH  
Lv. Chicago 6:30 AM. Ar. Antioch 1:30 PM.  
Lv. Antioch 6:30 AM. Ar. Chicago 1:30 PM.  
GOING SOUTH  
Lv. Antioch 7:30 AM. Ar. Chicago 12:30 PM.  
Lv. Chicago 7:30 AM. Ar. Antioch 12:30 PM.

### Antioch Local News.

A. Chinn was in Chicago Saturday.  
J. N. Cohn was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Mrs. C. O. Foltz was an Antioch visitor Monday.

Rans. Shotliff, of Wilmet, visited in Antioch Tuesday.

Mrs. James Walsh, of Fox Lake, was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

Miss Eva R. Clark visited the latter part of last week with relatives at Spring Grove.

Joseph Westlake, who has been sick with an attack of pneumonia, is getting along nicely.

Dr. E. F. Shaffer, of Grayslake, was an Antioch visitor Tuesday and made the News office a short call.

For Sale—A quantity of young stock, consisting of steers and heifers. W. T. O'Hare, Rosecrans, Ill. 20w3

Large lot of furniture in the building next to Town Hall for sale, cheap. Parties wishing to buy apply to John Welch. 21w2

If you want to borrow money and have good security to offer, call in and see me. J. J. Burke, real estate and loans, Antioch, Ill. 21tf

Mrs. Bethridge, of Chicago, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Williams, and other Antioch relatives and friends the latter part of last week.

We understand that R. C. Higgins and family will occupy the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Larkin, as soon as they vacate the premises.

Paul Carney, of Rosecrans, was an Antioch visitor Wednesday and made our office a short call. He reports everything all right in his section of country.

The Efinger farm, out on Lake Marie, is offered for rent in another column of this paper and is a good farm in every way and desirable for a tenant. Read the ad. and if you want to rent write the owner.

For sale—A farm of 80 acres near Antioch, with good buildings and well improved; one of the cheapest farms in this section, with terms to suit purchaser. J. J. Burke, real-estate and loans, Antioch, Ill. 21tf

Saturday an employee of Esch Bros. & Rabe's Loon Lake ice house was quite seriously injured by having his leg crushed between a couple of cakes of ice. Dr. Karr was called and found that although no bones were broken the unfortunate man's leg was so badly crushed as will lay him up for all winter.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch; Thomson Bros., Grayslake.

All the farmers in this section are arranging to attend the Farmers' Institute to be held in the Antioch opera house on Friday and Saturday of this week, February 9 and 10. The program is a good one and the attendance is sure to be very large, but there is room for all and you should make it a point to attend. The evening session of Friday night will present a pleasing array of literary and musical productions and is free to all, as well as the day sessions. The ladies of the Christian church have bestowed themselves to get up good meals for all who wish, at the popular price of 25 cents each. Remember that the ladies are made welcome as well as the men and are cordially invited, as part of the program will be devoted to subjects in which they are especially interested.

### EMMONS' DRUG STORE.

Established 1884.

**OUR THANKS** are offered to our friends and patrons for past favors. We call attention to our new, full and complete stock of pure Drugs and Medicines.

**OUR TIME** and attention is all given to the Drug Business.

**PRESCRIPTIONS** and **FAMILY RECIPES** filled with care using the best drugs that money will buy.

**OUR MOTTO:** No Substitution.

**TRUSSES.** We recommend the honest John Smith Truss, made by the Smith Company. This is without doubt the best truss in the market. Indorsed and recommended by physicians.

**HALL'S INK.** No rusting of pens, no mildew holders, etc., for school use.

**MORE LIGHT.** Our store is supplied with the Columbian Gas Lamp. We think it a perfect light—cheaper and very much better than kerosene. We have the agency for this lamp and will be glad to take your orders.

**COMBS AND HAIR BRUSHES.** Call and examine our new Aluminum Combs. Hair Brushes 25c to 75c.

**HAIR TONIC.** We are putting up a Hair Tonic which keeps the hair from falling causing it to grow. We have tried it CIGARS—Tansill still leads.

We will try and supply your wants if you will call at the

**Emmons' Drug Store,**  
BRICK BLOCK,  
Antioch, Ill.

**LOTUS CAMP** No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C. C. M. CONNER, Clerk.

**SEQUOIA LODGE**, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. H. C. HODGES, Sec. JOHN WELSH, W. M.

For sale cheap, or will trade—Two good organs; one new. Enquire of S. M. Spafford. 19tf

Saturday evening this section was visited by the first considerable fall of snow of the season.

For Rent about April 1st—A new dwelling house in the Johennott addition. Enquire of H. Ries, Antioch, Illinois. 20tf

One application for membership and one initiation was the record of the Woodman Camp Monday night. The M. W. A. are all right, especially Lotus Camp.

Mrs. Egar L. Larkin was called to Colorado Monday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her son, Rev. Larkin, with an attack of pneumonia. Rev. and Mrs. Larkin have been in Colorado for some time past on account of Mrs. Larkin's health, which at the present time is very poor.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial hoping someone similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—THOMAS C. BOWEN, Glenview, O. For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch; Thomson Bros., Grayslake.

The concert given by Prof. Grinnell, assisted by his class, at the M. E. church Friday night, drew out a large audience and was very good throughout. The class during the week previous made very rapid and marked improvement, so pleased were they with the work of the Professor that they prevailed upon him to remain another week and have now a class of some 63 members, most of those who attended during the past week remaining and many new ones joining the class.

Wednesday morning Dr. Ames was called in and found Willie Ries very ill with diphtheria. The doctor at once quarantined the house and every precaution will be taken by the Board of Health to prevent a spread of the disease. This is the only case known and is doubtless due to exposure as both him and his little brother have been left alone all winter and have wandered around the streets in all kinds of weather while their father was working at the ice house on Loon Lake, their mother being dead, the children were thus left in a measure uncared for.

Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Court of Honor, two were initiated into the order and seven applications for membership received and elected. The resignation of A. G. Watson as Chancellor having been accepted, owing to him being about to leave Antioch, J. J. Burke was elected Chancellor and duly installed into office. The Court is growing rapidly and bids fair to outstrip some of the older orders in the near future, as it is not so closely confined within its jurisdiction. Mr. and Mrs. James Gorred of Lake Villa Court were visitors with the Court here. Come again and bring other members with you. At the next regular meeting, Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, a number of initiations will be held and all members of the Court are urged to be present.

# WILLIAMS BROTHERS

## Great Attractions Jewelry

Just step in and see what Beauties you can get for almost no money.  
8 American Beauty Pins..... 5c  
2 Enameled American Beauty Pins..... 5c  
1 Fine Scarf Pin..... 5c  
A genuine Pansy Blossom Brooch..... 10c  
A perfect beauty of a Brooch set (only with Brilliance)..... 25c  
Such a display at as low prices never before seen. SEE THEM.  
BUY THEM.

## New Spring Goods

Already coming in

Ladies' Fascinators,  
Ladies' Knit Skirts,  
Ladies' Gloves and Mittens  
Ladies' Hosiery, all wool..... 25c  
Fast black's..... 15c  
Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions  
Ladies' Linings, Trimming Silks, Embroidery Patterns and Silks, Underwear.  
Royal Worcester Corsets } Agency at  
Buttrick's Patterns; } the  
Fashion sheets free } Big Store.

## FOUND! FOUND! FOUND!

On Monday, January 29th, at our Grocery Counter. The 100 heads of families, who, after a careful trial of GALVANIC SOAP, are fully convinced it is one of the best soaps ever used. So unanimous are they in their verdict that not only their wife and children, but their sisters and their cousins, and their aunts

are all beseeching us for Galvanic Soap, which we are happy to say they can all get HERE at 5c a bar or 6 for a quarter. It will save you work and save you money.

## FOREMOST FLOUR 75c. PER SACK

Choice Buckwheat Flour. Fresh Baked Every Day.

We want your EGGS. Top prices paid. Our 25-cent coffee is creating a sensation. Bargain Baking Powder only 15 cents. Equal to any 25-cent goods.

The fattest of fat Bananas. Cranberries 10c, 3 quarts for 25. Finest Cranberries 3c a quart. Kraft's Confectionery. Brummel's Cakes and Crackers. Kupper's Kenosha Crackers. Monarch Mince Meat, 3 for 25. Best 50-cent Tea. Best 40-cent Tea, 3 lbs for \$1.00. 10 bars Lenox Soap 25c. 1 pound of Candy for 5c. Japanese Coffee 13c, 2 lbs for 25. Mixed Nuts 15c lb.

Evaporated Peaches 10c, worth 12 cents. Meat Jars, 15, 20, 25, 30 gallons.

Javanese Coffee still 10 cents. But liable to go higher.

## WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" Minnesota Flour per sack, \$1.00.

## A Bargain

In a second-hand Wood Heater. Our prices on Stoves are actually less than present wholesale prices.

**A Great Bargain in Mixed Paint**  
100 gallons at 60 cents a gallon. Actually worth \$1.25 per gal.

**Buy a Tank Heater Now** and save money all winter.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass and Putty. Loaded Shells, Powder and Shot, Smokeless Shells.

Skates and Sleds for Boys and Girls.

Wood and Iron Pumps.

Iron pipe and Pipe Fittings.

A 14-in Smalley Feed Cutter for sale cheap.

We are sorry to learn that Uncle S. A. Didama is quite ill.

Mrs. Robert Trieger, of Chicago, visited her mother, Mrs. Barnard, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Percy Dibble has rented the Barnard farm and will carry it on in connection with the Tecker farm now occupied by him.

The Musical Convention will close this Saturday night, February 10th, with a grand vocal recital in the M. E. church, aided and supported by the Grinnell Concert Trio with thrilling and best concert selections. Don't fail to be present. All are invited to come and enjoy the evening's entertainment.

To Rent—A large, convenient 12-room house, suitable for a boarding house if so desired; will also furnish land for large garden with stable, granary, chicken and hog house, fruit, etc. Is situated near Grass Lake P. O. and not far from Bluff Lake. For terms call on or address C. E. Blunt, Grass Lake, Lake Co., Ill. 21tf

On Sunday evening, February 11, at the Christian church, Rev. Goode will deliver an address especially to the Woodmen, and it is the desire of the officers that all members of the order turn out and hear him. The members are requested to meet at the Woodman hall, at 7:00 p. m., and go in a body to the church. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Goode preach need not be told that he is capable of making a fine address, and those who have never heard him should embrace the opportunity of doing so. Let there be a good turn out; the more the better.

**A Frightful Blunder**  
Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklin's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures fever sores, ulcers, boils, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

**Wilmet Catholic Church Social.**  
The ladies of Wilmet Catholic congregation will give a social at Columbia hall, Silver Lake, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10. Supper will be served from 5 to 10 o'clock. A program and other amusements during the evening. Per Order Committee.

**Cordova Wax Candles**  
Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or boudoir as the soft radiant light from CORDOVA Candles. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the luncheon, tea or dinner. The best decorative candles for the "dinner" or the most elaborate function—far cost and the most delicate light by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.

## ...CLOTHING...

Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear. Duck Coats, Flannel Lined. Men's and Boy's Sweaters. Men's and Boy's Winter Caps.

All in great variety and very Low in Prices.

**Best Equipped Tin Shop in the County.**

## Best Goods at Lowest Prices

AT THE  
**ANTIOCH : DEPARTMENT : STORE**

## HOYT & VICKERS

have just received another car of the Famous

**E F A  
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Try a Sack.



**"Cresco"** The only corset made that cannot break at the waist line. A complete mode of "Cresco" Corsets may be found here at all times. Just one trial will win you. HOYT & VICKERS, Agents.

**A-B STOVE POLISH.**  
THE OLDEST AND Most Reliable Liquid IN THE MARKET.  
A FAST SELLER. NO HUMBUG. RELIABLE. CLEAN.  
SMOKELESS. COBBLESTONE. WATERPROOF. BRILLIANT. DURABLE.  
WE Lead. Others Follow.  
Ask Your Jobber for "A-B."  
177 Our O-D & FAST POLISH.

## FARM FOR RENT

**EFINGER FARM (NOW LOUIS FORBRICH) FRONTING ON LAKE MARIE AND GRASS LAKE. SUITABLE FOR STOCK-RAISING. EXCELLENT WATER FRONTAGE; 90 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION; RICHEST KIND OF SOIL. REASONABLE TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE**

**C. W. FORBRICH, 510 MARQUETTE BUILDING CHICAGO**

## Felts, Rubbers,

Arctic, German Socks, warm Coats, warm Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Gents' and Boys' Sweaters, all in an almost unlimited supply. EVERYTHING for WINTER.

**Carpets and Oil Cloth**  
O. W. Richardson & Co.'s carpets. Fine line samples—low prices. Full stock of Oilcloth in piece or patterns.

**The Celebrated Malone Pants**  
\$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.50. American make, from American wool. Spring and summer weights. You all know their staying qualities.

Those who used these goods will have no other.

## To Close Out Stock

Having sold my feed and grain business I will sell the following articles at **Very Low Prices**:

1 Surrey..... \$50.50  
2 Cutters, each..... 10.00  
Fair light Bobs..... 10.00  
Dick hand-power Feed-Cutter 10.00  
Moline Corn-planter.. 25.00  
McCormick Mower second-hand 10.00

ALSO many other articles at equally as Low Prices.

**A. G. WATSON, Antioch.**

**BADLY DECAYED TEETH**  
Can be Saved!  
—OR—  
Extracted Painlessly....

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED.**

**G. R. OLCOTT, DENTIST, Antioch, Ill.**

## S. M. SPAFFORD

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, DEALER IN

**PIANOS AND ORGANS.**

**SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS** of good quality if desired.

**PIANOS FOR RENT**

AGENT FOR **The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.**

The oldest and best of all old line insurance. Pay the largest dividend of any company.

Horses Taken in Exchange at Market Value

**The Brooke Barlow Investment Co. has Money To Loan**

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire 2871 at the **BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

**J. C. JAMES, JR., ANTIOCH, ILL.**  
Undertaking and Embalming.